# ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

of the Warren Academy in Woburn inat the Fall term will commence on MonMr. A. W. Pike is the principal Inallifications, and experience, and success
well known to the community. Warren
ten miles of Boston, and one of the mose
in the State. The boarding-house is unPreceptor, who exercises a constant inPreceptor, who exercises a constant inpupils. Boarding in his family at \$1.83
soarding-house of Dea. Wyman, and in
50 per week; and tuition four dollars per

ept. 1, 1830.

WARREN FAY, Sec'y.

OTON ACADEMY.

this Academy will commence on Monotember. The Trustees have engaged
in, late Preceptor of Rochester Academanent Instructer. The moral and reMr. Towner and his success hitherto in
yeason to presume that this Institution
set of its kind. The Chemical and Phigare very complete. The Academy will
se and females; and whether the pupil
for college, or for a Teacher, no pains
him thorough instruction. Board may
etable families near the Academy so
an united will be only \$1,75 per week.
Board of Trustees,
J. Tody, Secretary,
inc. Luther Lawrence, Groton—Wilindge, and Rev. Warren Fay, D. 1

Bw Sept. 1.

D BOARDING SCHOOL. ad scientific investigations to the aged in these pursuits, but who a college course.

erous High Schools for boys; be-greater age and attainments.

Academies; not being liable to brances, which arise from board-nd from the number being so great att orders must be classed together. leges in this respect; that while a ranch of study to an equal extent, to selecting his subject and devo-to it. Attention is also paid to rman languages. an languages.
of Mathematical, Astronomical,

ved into the Institution at any time, not exceed twenty, to which number

beton; Rev. William A. Hallock, Iteman Humphrey, D. D. Amberst Esq. Ckarleston, S. C.; Rev. Mu-and Thomas Allen, Esq. Hinsdale, If August 11. TION IN MUSIC.

offers his services as a teacher of ORTE, and SINGING. For terms, ence, No. 13, La Grange Place. Refer to Mr. Lowett, Mason. It short notice.

cived from various sources, fresh heir line, are enabled to offer to and retail, on favorable terms, a

HERMOMETERS, Es., &c. manufacture SODA, ROCHELLE, DERS, INK POWDER, and LI-

guality, as usual.
Sput up with suitable directions.
ns, and family Medicines put up
tf May 26.

DGE would respectfully give no-they have enlarged their business t, they have enlarged their business suchoided an arrangement with Mr. by which they will be able to furnize days in the week, the best of interest and every kind of pleasure terms as at any other establishment. Their Horses are good, Carlegant, and their attention to businesses for Carriages on the Nabfully solicit a share of public patients who are willing to keep the as well as precept, for their sup-

PRATT & DODGE.

la or King's Evil. Suphilitie Rheumalism, Ulcerous Sores, hes of the Liver and Skin, Gen-diseases which originate from e the constitution has been brok-

medical profession, the proprietor n gentlemen who in their private as grare deservedly ranked among the ofession. The public, as well as the cea, owe much gratitude to the gen-stified in its favor—their recommen-

ted by certain Physicians her in envy or in the mischievons

public and give them the most sol-

rof. of the Institute and Practice actice in the Univ. of Pennsyl-cademy of Medicine of Penn. &c. to years had an opportunity of y inveterate ulcers, which having lar modes of treatment were healin's Panacea; and I do believe it it will prove an important remurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D. of Surgery in the University of and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms

ast three years, and have always one, especially in secondary syph-ses. I have no hesitation in pro-

W. Ginson, M. D.
Prof. of Surgery in the Universiof the New York Hospital, &c.
Swaim's Panneen, both in the
factice, and have always found it
in chronic, syphilitic and serofustionate cruaneous affections.

# BOSPON BEGORDER.

WILLIS AND RAND, PROPRIE TORS AND PUBLISHERS ... CALVIN E. STOWE, EDITOR ..... OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

### RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

CONCEALMENT OF OPINIONS.

MR. EDITOR, -In a late number of the Christian Mr. EDITOR,—In a late number of the Con-Register (Aug. 21,) I find an article entitled \*Con-salment of Opinions,' in which there is evident al-sion to a letter on the same subject, published th my signature in the Spirit of the Pilgrims, he writer of this article makes some concessions, d some complaints, both of which I think deservng a moment's attention. He admits, in the first place, not only that persons may 'explain and de-tend their own views of religious truth,' and 'use every fair species of argumentation or persuasion' to induce others to embrace them, but

They "may sound an alarm in the community regarding any false principles of religion or irreligion openly avowed, which he considers to be opposed to Christianity, or of immoved or injurious tendency; and may expose in the most vivid manner (consistent with truth and fair argument) the exils and fallacy of such principles."

He admits, in the second place, that

The Christian "may even withdraw himself from all re-igious association or communication with those who hold, a his judgment, fundamental or pernicious errors; and in-luce those who think with him to pursue the same course; until in all this, if done in conscientious sincerity, and love of ruth, he is not to be condemned for uncharitableness."

Let there be no complaint, after this, of exclusion on the part of the Orthodox, because they feel con-strained to withhold Christian fellowship from

strained to withhold Christian relavisation those whom they seriously regard as embracing "fundamental or pernicious errors."

This writer virtually admits, in the third place, as with the evidence before him he could not deny, that Unitarians have been, if they are not now, in habit of concealing their peculiar sentiments. This concealment he attempts to justify, as follows:

"I hold that every man has a right, not merely to form his religious opinions for himself, but to reserve or express these opinions, in any degree or manner which to him seems proper, if nothing falsely is alleged;—that, in many cases a commendable modesty or produce will induce a concent-nent of them, and that abundant justification of it can be found in the example of our Lord and his Apostles. Those

The subject of concealment is here brought the subject of concentration is here or original who understand the subject have had reason to know it would ultimately come. For fifteen years, the fact in question has been pertinaciously denied. How often has it been said, 'There was no concealment,' See Unit. Advocate, vol. i. p. 190. But this denial, it was manifest, could not be sustained for the property of the charge is tained; for the evidence in support of the charge is overwhelming. Enough has been already exhibit-ed;—or if any are not yet satisfied, there is more in reserve. But the fact, it seems, is now admitted; and an attempt is made to justify it, by referring to the authority of Christ and his apostles. What then were the last instructions of our blessed Saviour to his disciplent Did he exhort them to remporise? to practise "evasions"? to maintain a "cautious reserve"? to conceal their sentiments, on the most important subjects? "Go ye," says he, " and tench all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe ALL THINGS whatsoever I have commanded you." And what was the conduct of these dauntiess heralds of the cross? How did they understand and fulfil the instructions of their ascended Lord? "I kept back NOTHING," says Paul to the elders of Ephesus, " that was pro-But the fact, it seems, is now admitted: says Paul to the elders of Ephesus, "that was pro-fitable unto you." "I have not shunned to de-clare unto you all the counsel of God."

The writer in the Register complains that the tendency of my Letters is to injure the reputation of leading Unitarians, and render them and their system odious. But how am I to blame for this? I have undertaken to write a short history of the "Introduction and Progress of Unitarians in New England." I have wished to give the facts in the case; and for these I have sought with much labor, and with uniting perseverance. That I might not be mistaken, I have sought them chiefly in the writings of Unitarians themselves. Quotations have been fairly made; authorities have been referred to; and the truth, I have much reason to believe, has been stated. At least, no evidence to the contrary has yet, to my knowledge, been produced. contrary has yet, to my knowledge, been produced. If then the truth, the facts, are unfavorable to leading Unitarians, who is to blame? Is the historian culpable, who has been at the pains to investigate and publish them? I know there is nothing so cut-ting, to some people, as the truth. There is nothwhich they cannot better endure, than to have their conduct exhibited in its true light. But what shall be done? Shall the parrative be suppressed and stopped; or shall the facts be stated as they

It is indeed intimated, that my statements either "have been, or will be, satisfactorily refuted." If what I have stated can be refuted I certainly hope it will be. May I not hope the refutation will be attempted soon? As my letters, when finished, may be published in a volume, I shall gladly avail myself of suggestions and corrections from any quarter.

INVESTIGATOR . See an extract from Greenwood's Memoirs of Thatcher in the Recorder for August 11.

† See Mr. Parkman's Letter, Spirit of the Pilgrims, vol.
ii. p. 224.

# From the N. Y. Observer.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A few weeks since we announced the publication Professor Stuart's letter to Mr. Channing on Reof Professor Stuart's letter to Mr. Channing on Re-ligious Liberty. We have since seen a copy of the pamphlet, and from it we learn that Mr. Channing charges the orthodox Congregationalists of Massa-chusetts with being hostile to religious liberty. This charge strikes us as singular in three respects. It is singular that the charge should be made against the orthodox Congregationalists;—that it should be made by Unitarians;—and that Unitarians should attempt to support it by such facts as those to which Mr. Channing alludes.

It is singular that the charge should be made

against the orthdox Congregationalists. For 1. The orthodox Congregationalists are descendants of the pilgrims—and are uncommonly tena-

cious of the principles of those puritans, to whom even by the confession of Mr. Hume, the English people are chiefly indebted for the liberty by which

people are enterly magnitude for the interty by which they are distinguished as a nation. 2. The orthodox Congregationalists of Massa-chusetts, it is well known, made larger voluntary sacrifices in support of that great struggle for libery which terminated in the independence of the United States than any other body or class of men

3. Massachusetts is the only state on earth in which slavery was abolished, not by law, but, by a public opinion so decided & unanimous that it needed no law to give it efficacy. There has not been a slave in Massachusetts since she was an indepen-

dent state, and at the time she became indepen-

dent state, and at the time she became independent, there was scarcely a church within her limits except those of the orthodox Congregationalists.

4. The orthodox Congregationalists of Massachusetts are the fluest example on record of a religious sect warmly attached to their principles, and constituting an overwhelming majority of a state, yet voluntarily divesting themselves of all privilege, and consenting to stand on a level with the little bedies of dissenters that had grown up among bodies of dissenters that had grown up among them. In every state in the Union out of New-England, religious toleration and equality of religious privilege are matters of necessity, because no four privings are matters of necessity, occase my single denomination can in any state rank a majori-ty of the population among its adherents; but in Massachusetts religious liberty was the result of the liberal feelings and correct political principles

the liberal feelings and correct political principles generated by an orthodox religious faith.

It is not a little singular that a people who have given such manifestations of attachment to civil and religious liberty should now be charged with hostility to the cause. And especially,

It is singular that this charge should be made by Unitarias.

ever heard, even of religious toleration, where Unitarians had the ascendency? There are not wanting examples in our own times of states in which the civil and ecclesiastical power is in the hands of Unitarians. They have it in the republic of Geneva, where they have sent the pastors of the orthodox churches into exile. They have it in the neighboring cantons of Switzerland, where they persecute the poor Momiers, because they will quietly assemble and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. They have it in the kingdom of Hanover, where they issue their decrees to prohibit the orthodox from circulating their religious tracts under penalty of fine and in-

And to come a little nearer home, we have seen within a few weeks in this city, what Univarians would do if they could. The champions of their party here have done their best to extort from us, the editors of this paper—orthodox Congregationalists—the sum of five thousand dollars! And for alists—the sum of five thousand dollars! And for what? For the expression of a religious opinion—for calling a Unitarian an infide!—for saying what the more candid of their party say themselves,† for saying what may certainly be said with impunity wherever the true principles of religious liberty are understood and acted upon. To aggravate the case, we said it unwittingly, and our prosecutors knew that we said it unwittingly, but still they claimed five thousand dollars! Such is the spirit of Unitarians! It is indeed singular that such men claimed live thousand dollars! Such is the spirit of Unitarians! It is indeed singular that such men should charge the orthodox with being hostile to religious liberty! And especially, It is singular that Unitarians should attempt to support this charge by such facts as those to which Mr. Channing alludes.

In arguing the case, Mr. Sedgwick laid the stress on the point that we had called a Unitarian an Infidel. The testi-ationy of the witnesses had shown that the stopping of the paper was no damage to Mr. Bates.

4 Mr. Wells, a distinguished Unitarian of Boston, in a letter to Mr. Belsham, of London, ease, " Not to dwell up-

#### For the Boston Recorder. CATHOLIC FEELINGS.

MR. EDITOR,-Since in my former communication I did not, in your opinion, express myself with sufficient 'precision and caution,' and since the subject is acknowledged to be 'timely and impor-tant,' permit me to make another attempt in a direct address to the reader.

I will suppose, reader, that you think yourself a Christian, and that you are a member of a Unita-

ian church, or at least, that you habitually attend on Unitarian preaching. I will also suppose you to admit that there is a certain number of particular truths (you have decided for yourself what they are) which compose the gospel of Christ; and that "he that believeth not" the Gospel "shall be damned." Of course you believe that to reject these truths, the gospel, is highly dishonorable and offensive to God, otherwise it would not be criminal to disbelieve them.—Now an important question for you to decide is, whether, by lending all your influence, as you do, to encourage and support Fairting eviport Unitarianism, you do not exhibit alarming evi-dence that you are deceived in regard to your title to heaven. An inspired apostle has decided that, however hlameless you may be in the view of men, without charity, love to God and love to men, you are nothing." And so the Saviour himself has decided (Mark 10: 17-22.) Now I suppose ou well know that leading Unitarians entertain views of the inspiration of the Scriptures, according to which, every one must decide for himself. as his own inclination may dictate, what parts of it as his own inclination may dictate, what parts of are the word of God and what not, and that ac-cordingly, many of them (ministers not excepted) in words, and all in practice, declare that all persons who are disposed to come to the Lord's table as the disciples of Christ, are Christians-entitled to eternal life, whatever may be their religious belief or disbelief. Hence all who are declared by them to be Christians—entitled to heaven, may, and you will find that many of them do, reject those truths which in your own view, compose the gospel. Evidently then you are lending the whole weight of your influence to encourage others in pursuing the way to endless misery, and in offending and dishonoring God. And is not this an alarming evidence that you are destitute of love to God and love to men? "He that biddeth men God speed" in rejecting the gospel, " is partaker of their evil deeds,"

and accessary to their eternal ruin.

I will now suppose, reader, that you are a member of an Orthodox church, and that you wish to know whether you ought not to regard those United States. tarians as Christians who "live as well as those who are called Orthodox." The proper inquiry here is, whether they exhibit evidence of love to God and love to the souls of men? To determin this point, endeavor to ascertain, in the first place, whether they believe that certain truths or trines constitute the gospel, and whether they think that he who believes not these truths—this gospel, "shall be damned." If they do not admit gospel, "shall be damned." If they do not admit this, you know they are entirely ignorant of the gospel, and of course cannot be Christians. If they do admit this, your next inquiry should be whether they know that, by lending all their influ-ence to the support of Unitarianism, they are en-couraging many—all who wish—to think them-selves Christians while they refuse to believe the gospel. If they do know this, their own mouths condemn them—they are, voluntarily, partakers gospel. If they do know this, their own mouths condemn them—they are, voluntarily, partakers of the evil deeds of those who are dishonering God, by rejecting his gospel, and are accessary to their eternal ruin. If they do not know this, you should endeavor immediately to let them know what Unitarianism is, to which they are lending their influence, and then decide according to the rule of Christ, "By their fruits ye shall know them." R.

For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS,

MR. EDITOR,—I have a few general remarks to make respecting Sabbath School Teachers, which have respecting Sabbath School I eachers, which I hope you will devote to whatever use you may think proper. It is the change of the times, that has prompted me to address you on this subject; and my only plea for presuming to occupy your paper with a production of my feeble pen, is, the cirumstance of being a teacher myself.

umstance of being a teacher myself.

It requires more than a common knowledge of
the Scriptures, to become as "wise as serpents;"
and if there ever was a time when Christians needed this wisdom, it is now—and Sabbath School Teachers are among the most prominent of those who need it. Is it not evident, that the Bible will who need it. Is it not evident, that the Bible will soon undergo a more severe scrutiny than it has ever yet encountered? Perhaps all the arguments against the Bible have been produced, but they have never been brought to bear with that power which will ere long be witnessed. When did infidelity ever assume so many different shapes; and when was it ever so bold? It even appears in the form of an angel of light. I believe it is well that the enemies should take up arms as they have done; they are needed to wake up Christians, and the they are needed to wake up Christians, and the strength of their battering-rams will only serve to prove that Zion is built upon a rock. But Chris-tians must be ready for the attack. It is true that we can do nothing without that wisdom which cometh from above—but we also need that which is derived from study. We must study; not only our religion, but infidelity. We ought to be acquainted with the position of the enemy's army and this knowledge can be gained only by study. It is not proper to peruse such works as those of Paine and Voltaire; not, however, on account of the arguments they contain, but, because they are impious books. The information necessary can be

obtained in various other ways.

I do not make these remarks because I think that
Christians are altogether negligent in regard to
study; but because I am persuaded that much more intellect, as well as much more religious feeling is now required than ever before. And what is more delightful than study? Are we placed here merely to go through the routine of an animal existence, and to perform only the common duties of religion? I would suggest the plan of Sabbath School Teach-I would suggest the plan of Sabhath School Feachers forming themselves into societies for theological and scientific study. Sound science goes to prove the truth of the Bible; and shall infidels, by their lectures and other means, take our own sword to exterminate us?

G. W. L.

## For the Boston Recorder. GOOD EFFECTED.

GOOD EFFECTED.

A missionary located in a destitute region, near the southern extremity of the great Western Valley, attempted the formation of several Sunday schools. The prejudices of the people, lack of competent teachers, oppositions of koman Catholics, with many other strong obstacles, defeated the object, except in a single instance. Through the energy and zeal of one young lady and an intelligent physician, neither of whom were professors of religion, one school was soon organized and went into successful operation. The assumpts of those locations, one of whom being of sorthern birth, has since fallen a victus to the climate, will long be held in grateful remembrance by the parents and children, they labored to benefit.

ult both to parents and children, in a region, where liter-rully no other religion except the Roman Cathelic had ever sult both to parents and children, in a region, shere litererally no other religion except the Roman Catholic had ever
before been known or taught, from the establishment of
Sunday School Libraries, even in places where no schools
could be formed. A subscription paper for his purpose
was put in circulation. The object was much approved.
One man, not a professor of religion, gave ten dollurs, five
being the more common amount of individual subscriptions.
With very little effort, the sum of one bundred dollars was
collected and ready to be expended in the purchase of
books. A fresh supply had lately been received at New-Orleans, and from this depository, an appropriate relection
was made, to the amount of several hundred copies. These
being equally separated into three several parcels, were
found sufficient for three respectable Libraries. They were
entrusted to the charge of competent persons for the use of
the children and youth, and were found to be interesting
and instructive among a people, where elementary religious
books were scarcely known.

This was done in the very front of one of the strong bulwarks of the Roman Catholic superstition in our country,
can hardly fail to result in the establishment of other schools,
and may zerve as a feeble example of what may yet be accomplished for this good work in the distant regions of the
Mississippi.

The following remarks are by the Editor of the London

The God of heaven and earth, " seeth the end mars his creation by breaking those laws, and thus introducing disorder and confusion, disturbs him-self and vexes and harasses those whom he ought

to love as a part of himself.

The institution of a Sabbath was no vain or selfish scheme. It was necessary to the well-being of our race. It is a day of rest for man and beast. is the only day on which the immense mass of our fellow-creatures, who are doomed to unceasing toil on all other days, can acquire wisdom, and have their minds elevated by a consideration of the rela-tion in which they stand to their Creator, as children to a father—subjects to a sovereign—sinners to a Saviour. "Remember the Sabbath-day, to to a Saviour. "Remember the saviour to a Saviour. "Remember the saviour law of our keen it holy," is the wise and merciful law of our Sovereign, ou Heavenly Father, our Gracious Sovereign, our

Merciful Redeemer.

Did the Son of God; he "who counted it no robbery to be equal with God," did he come to teach us that we might safely dispense with any of his Father's laws? He told us that he was Lord of the Sabbath, and that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath, and that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day; but did he ever tell us that we might do evil? 'To labor on the Sabbath, which our Creator has made a day of rest: is not that to introduce and perpetuate evil? good? Is it not rebellion? Is it not in effect to say, "We are wiser than our Maker: He shall not reign over us?" But if we are so stupid as not to perceive this to be our real language—the intent and purpose of our heart; if we are so lost to all sense or feeling of what is due to Him who made, and preserves, and will finally judge us, not by our rebellious construction of his laws, but by those laws themselves; do we not greatly add to our iniquity when we so exercise our influence over those whom we foolishly train up in a condition of service dependance upon us, as to induce them to break the law proclaimed by their Maker for their benefit? Do we not thus cause our brother to offend?
Do we not take upon ourselves the responsibility
of his sin? True it is, that he ought to obey God rather than man; that he ought to refuse to com-ply with the desires of an earthly master or an pry with the desires are the grant of the compliance, he must violate the laws of Heaven. True it is, that he is a fool who labors for another on the day which God has settled to be a day of rest and devotion from the beginning to the end of the world. But then, those who tempt him to rebel against God,

and act the part of a fool, are worse than he, just as Satan, the father of lies, the tempter of man to rebel against his Maker—the inspiring genius, and ally, and protector of all oppressors and tyrants, is worse than the wicked and weak men whom he converts into his instruments of ruin to themselves

Professing Christian parents, and masters, and magistrates, and teachers, have you well consider-ed what you do when you teach those who depend on you for instruction, by example as well as pre-cept, that they may safely neglect the day of God's appointment? You may have new Kings, and new Parliaments, and new hopes; but you can never prosper as individuals, or as families, or as a nation, until you discover and apply each one to himself the truth, that "the fear of the Lord is the begin-ning of wisdom." A nation of Sabbath-breakers is a nation which fears not God—and what but tolly can you expect to find in the councils and actions of such a people? "Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this, and be ye terribly afraid, be ye very desolate, suit the Louf; for my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterus, broken cisterus, they have for a below the suit of the council of the ken cisterns, that can hold no water." "Return unto me, and I will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and my daughters, saith the Lord

THE TIMES, an eminent political journal in London;

as the following paragraph. has the following paragraph.

Observance of the Lord's Day.—We are most anxious to have the poor protected from the grievous oppression of having the seventh day added to their other six days of labor, though the sufferers themselves do not sufficiently see their own interests in this matter. If they did, they would, from policy as well as religious feeling, object to all work on the Lord's day, and so not only set an example, but impose a restraint also on their richer neighbour themselves. but impose a restraint also on their richer neigh-bots; for they may depend on it, that when once Sunday is become a day of work, it will go to the general toll, and there will be no additional wages.

The laborer in the country will have to toil seven days instead of six for his miserable pittance of 9s. or 10s.; and then there will be more reason for complaining than ever, that there is an overstock of hands.

The Mariners' Church was one of the principal features of the Society, to which soldiers and seamen were brought, by a voluntary impressment, to hear the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. The numbers who were found willing to attend had so increased, that it became expedient to take a chapel in the Commercial-road, and though the difficulties attendant upon that measure had been great, he trusted that when the amount expended in necessary repairs was defrayed, emi-nent good would be derived by seamen from the opening of that place of worship. The Sea-boys' School contained about 130, and the Mariboys' School contained about 130, and the Mariners' Girls' 140 children, upwards of fifty of whom were orphans. The circulation of the Sailor's and Soldier's Magazine had been greatly extended during the past year. The Missions were as follows:—the Thames Mission, by means of which, fifty services were conducted on board vessels every week; the boatmen's Mission, through the instrumentality of which the Gospel was preached to watermen and boatmen in every part of the kingdom; the Naval Mission, for visiting all the sea-ports in the kingdom; the Mili-tary Mission, for visiting every barrack, and other place frequented by soldiers; the Sea-Coast Misprace frequented by soldiers; the Sea-Coast Mission, the object of which was to preach the Gospel to sailors who had an opportunity of attending places of worship; the Inland City and Town Mission. In this department, ing places of worship; the Inland City and Town Mission. In this department, several ministers were engaged, by whose unwearied labour and assiduity a general interest had been excited throughout the country on behalf of the Society. The Foreign Missionary Society was another branch of the Society's labours, by means of which, correspondence was carried on with all parts of the world, particularly America, where, to was happy to say, the greatest efforts were he was happy to say, the greatest efforts were being made to promote the welfare of soldiers

and seamen.

The Rev. Gentleman then alluded to the state from the beginning," and has no occasion, therefore, to change his purpose. All his laws are righteous—all that he made was good. It is man who were regularly held. Out of that number, 36 had never carried a Bethel flag until the present year, and out of that 36, divine worship had for the first time been conducted in 17. Many sea-men on board those vessels had poured out their souls to God in prayer, who had not previously engaged in that duty in public. Another very important object connected with the Society was the Maritime Penitent Young Woman's Refuge. It would deeply interest that meeting to see the number of females who had been brought under the preaching of the Gospel.

# SELECTIONS.

LATE REPENTANCE.

For one who has been hardened in a long course of sin and making himself meet for the company of med spirits in hell, to be at last suddenly prepared and received into the pure and glorious society above, is possible;—but possible only as miracles are, by the efficacy of infinite power; and we cannot reasonably expect such miracles. And are heaven and hell such trivial things as to be left to an uncertainty? Are not men concerned in another manner in the affairs of this world? How careful to prevent the sentence of death, of imprisonment, of ishment! How diligent to obtain some tempopanishment: How diagent to obtain some temporal advantage; yet how negligent in things of highest importance! It may be, says the secure wretch, God will give me repentance at last, as he did to others. Remember you speak of that that most processes your soul, and does not be the constant. others. Remember you speak of that that most nearly concerns your soul; and dare you venture the salvation of an immortal soul upon a naked possibility of receiving grace? What reasonable person would neglect a disease that may prove deadly, and rely on extreme remedies? And condeadly, and rely on extreme remedies? And can you be guilty of such cruel indifference, such a desperate carelessness, as to leave eternal salvation eternal damnation to a peradventure?

A false tranquillity is more terrible than the storms of troubled spirit; for those who hope upon deceitful grounds, are in the most hopeless state, neglecting what is requisite in order to salvation. Thus innumerable pass in a cloud of delusion to the kingdom of darkness. REV. JOHN HOWE.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. It is an excellent life, and it is the proper life of a Christian, to be daily outstripping himself, to be

to-day than yesterday, and to-morrow (if it should be added to his life) than to-day: every day loving the world less, and Christ more, than on the former, and gaining every day some further victory over his secret corruptions; having his passions more subdued and mortified, his desires in all tem-poral things more cool and indifferent, and in spiritual things, more ardent; that miscrable lightness of spirit cured, and his heart rendered more solid and fixed on God, aspiring to more near communion with Him, and labouring that particular graces may be made more lively and strong, by often ex-ercising and stirring them up; faith more confirmed and stayed, love more inflamed, composed meekness producing more deep humility. Oh, this were a worthy ambition indeed! You would have your estates growing and your credit growing; how much rather should you seek to have your graces growing, and not be content with anything you have attained to!

BISHOF LEIGHTON.

PROPHECY.

In sorting the prophecies of Scripture with their events, we must allow for that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies, being of the nature of their Author, with Whom a thousand thousand years are but as one day; and therefore they are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and germinant accomplishment through-out many ages, though the height or fulness of them may refer to some one age. Lord Bacon.

# INTELLIGENCE.

From the New Haven Advertiser. The following account of a visit to the Pasha of Smyrna, is from a letter recently received from a member of the

Last Saturday we improved as a holiday, and an excursion was planned, to the eastle. Mrs. Brewer had been sick with a cold, and though much er had been sick with a oold, and though much better, was not well enough for so long a walk. I thought I would not go without some lady for company, but Mr. B. said it would be for my health, and, at last, I consented. Our party consisted of Rev. Mr. Hays, Chaplain of the U. S. frigate Java, Rev. Messrs. Smith, Dwight, and Brewer—an intelligent and respectable Armecian—Antonio, our Greek schoolmaster—Stephen Field, and Nicholas, our Greek Teacher. It was settled that Mr. Hays and I should lead the way; and we took the direction of the Turkish barracks, thinking it very uncertain whether we gained admission. On our arriving at the place, and announcing ourselves as Americans, a soldier was ordered to conduct us through the buildings. When we reached the top of the stairs, another soldier dered to conduct us through the buildings. When we reached the top of the stairs, another soldier was sent to invite us to stop and take coffee with the officers, which it would have been rudeness to refuse. We proceeded to their apartment, where two of them were seated cross-legged on a kind of sofa, smoking the long pipe called chibbouk. Chairs were now brought for us, and mutual salusations passed through the Armenian, who served as the Dragoman (interpreter) on the occasion. Soon pipes were brought by the servants, for the gentlemen: they were at a loss whether to offer me one, and asked if I would smoke? On my refusal, they said that the Turkish ladies did not smoke before they were married, unless it was in private. We told them that some old ladies in our country smoked, but very short pipes were used. Country smoked, but very short pipes were used. They were very inquisitive about our customs, and asked if our mintary tactics were like the English. They shewed the metal buttons on their short jack-ets, signifying that they were European, and seem-ed fond of letting us know that they were improving by their intercourse with foreigners. Coffee was brought to us in little China cups, which would not contain more than three table-spoons full, and these were set in silver ones, to prevent our fingers from being burnt. The coffee was not clear, but sweet and good, though without milk. Our enter-tainment being finished, we took leave of our new friends, after giving and receiving invitations to exchange visits.

change visits.

Passing slowly through the long range of buildings, which form three sides of a hollow square, the fourth being washed by the sea, we were highly gratified. Some of the marble of which the castle is built is from the old stone church of Smyrna.

The This are very ford of counties about their The Turks are very fond of painting about their houses. The barracks are plaistered, and painted as near pink as any thing, and there are one or two very pleasant recesses near fountains, which are finely painted, and in summer, must be very cool and refreshing. Leaving this place, we went next to the Pasha's palace. The Dragoman asked if we would go in and see it, that is, just look about the yards, walls, &c.? which he said was entirely proper. I did not think it quite best, but not wishwhich they wished to enjoy, and it being, by most of them, thought both sale and proper, I went into the yard. The Dragoman led us directly up stairs, when we found ourselves in a spacious hall; here were many servants in attendance, with pistols and attaghans, mounted with silver, and very heavy. I then felt that we had gone far enough, and proposed to return; but the Dragoman insisted ounted with silver, and very heavy, that we should go into a room, to which he pointed, at the further end of the hall. I remonstrated and said, 'I have not the least idea of paying my respects to the Pasha to-day.' The gentlement laughed, and we were urged into the room occupied as a business room, by the Secretary and Treasurer, persons second and third in rank from the Pasha. When we entered, the Treasurer was in the room, snoking a long pipe, the end of which was in an elegant cut glass vessel filled with water. He did not move to receive us, but had the demure look, which I had always fancied a Turk possessed; he did not deign to converse with us, but called for pipes and coffee. His dress was of a beautiful light ue broadcloth, without capes, full and richly or namented with silk cord. On his head was a cap of red cloth with a round crown set in, and circling this crown a fringe of blue silk about an inch long, and from the centre hung a blue silk tassel of great size falling down to the neck.—The attendants, some of whom were richly dressed, stood, ready to obey his orders; not one dared to sit, and when they approached him, it was stooping and laying the hand on the heart and head. A movement was they approached him, it was stooping and laying the hand on the heart and head. A movement was made among the servants and the Treasurer left the room: immediately after, the Secretary entered, and we rose to receive him. The most respectable of the attendants touched his hands and then kissed their own. He spoke to us very politely, and was extremely social and pleasant, making such inquiries as whether Americans were sons of the English,—how long since our country was settled by Europeans, &c.; being told it was about the English, how long since our country was set-tled by Europeans, &c.; being told it was about two hundred years ago, he asked if there were any people two hundred years old? On hearing our object in Smyrna to be teaching, he said "it is very object in Smyrna to be teaching, he said "it is very good." Mr. Brewer told him that he taught young

sucot for

gentlemen English : he smilingly replied, "I should like to learn myself," (meaning if he was young.) His over dress was of a light orange color trimmed with cord like the Treasurer's and very handsome.

Soon it was said, "the Pasha is informed that you are here, and it will be expected that you see him." What should we do! I had a curiosity to see him, but did not wish to go then:—but the gen-tlemen said, "it is such an opportunity as may not occur again in your life and it is best to improve it; if it were not proper for you to go, they would be sure not to ask us." I had already gone too far to retire without seeming rudeness, and I concluded to go on. At length it was said, "the Pasha is ready," and we went up another flight of stairs.

I was escorted by Mr. Hays and held by his arm, the other gentlemen followed, and our Greeks we left behind. Numerous attendants preceded and followed us, some finely dressed. We entered a followed us, some mery dressed. We entered a spacious room with a Divan on three sides, covered with fine chintz, light colored, trimmed with a white fringe of linen thread, or angola, (I am not certain which) falling from the seat to the floor, about a quarter of a yard: the floor was carpeted with a figured strew. The walls, which were high, were minted with vines flowers &c. and at the were painted with vines, flowers, &c .- and at the top of the walls were painted imitations of curtains with festoons of gold leaf. There were two small mirrors in the room. The windows were large, and commanded a fine view of the sea—they were on two sides of the room and hung with curtains; on the other side were imitation windows painted on the walls. Before we had time to be the Pasha entered; we bowed and curtesied—he laid his hand upon his breast, and stepped upon the divan in the centre, and bade me sit near him, the divan in the cent on his right hand. The Pasha is a fine looking man about 50 or 55,

I he rasha is a fine looking man about 50 or 55, rather more than middling for size, and has a pleasant expression of countenance, and a benatiful long beard. Do not be surprised that I say this, it is the first long beard that I have admired. He sat cross-legged of course; his attendants, eight or ten in number, stood, and, what is very recommen, after a few seconds left we show with on, after a few seconds, left us alone with him. He made many inquiries about our respec-tive objects, in coming to the country. Mr. Hays has visited him before, with officers from the Java. To Messrs. Smith and Dwight he proffered an they might need, in going to Constant assistance nople. Mr. Brewer's plan of teaching the poor, he approved of; and learning that I too had come to teach, he said that it was better that I was unmarried, as I could learn more and teach more than married, as I could learn more and teach more than if I was married. Pipes were introduced and presented by the attendants, on their knees, to such as chose to smoke. The pipes were full two yards long, and the one which the Pasha used cost 60 or 70 deliber of learning the product of the pr 70 dollars at least; the mouth pieces are amber, and very handsome. The Pasha asked how I liked his room, house, &c., and what I had in my work bag? I apologized for coming into his presence, as it was not customary for Turkish ladies to go t. He said it was very well, that he had been foreign countries, and knew their customs. When we moved to go, he clapped his hands, and the attendants brought sweetmeets in a silver cup, and kneeling, presented them first to me and then to the others; each took one tea spoon full, (all using the same spoon.) Next, we had coffee and sherbert in large glass cups on metal saucers covered with red cloth-then another brought rose water and sprinkled our hands; and last, incense was burned, in the smoke of which he held our hands. The dress of the Pasha is splendid; I can nands. The dress of the Pasha is splendid; I can-not well describe it, for I sat too near to have a good view of him. His cap was like that of the Treasurer's; his over dress was crimson broad-cloth lined with crimson silk, a small standing collar ornamented with golden flowers; his under dress

was light blue, and trimed with cord.

On Monday we had a return visit from two of the officers at the barracks; it was a pleasant visit.

We took them to see the schools, with which they

were pleased.

Who knows but this may be the introduction of an intercourse with Turks, that shall promote the cause of religion among them? We will hope for great good in this long neglected part of the

During the week, I am constantly employed from morning till late at night, in the care of both schools, study, and fitting work. At 9 o'clock A. M. I go into the English school, and remain till 11. Mr. Brewer then comes, and I go below to teach eighty girls sewing and knitting; some of them nearly fitted for monitres achool I never sit down, but am obliged to exert every faculty, and my imperfect knowledge of the language renders the task extremely arduous.— At 12 o'clock my Greek teacher is ready to give me a lesson, which occupies me till one, when din-ner is ready. At 2, I go below again, and remain till 4, when I resume the care of the upper school.

My evenings are diligently employed in fitting work, for many of the girls bring it, and it must be basted, and needles, thread, and thimbles supplied for them. The children are gaining in their attention to cleanliness, but there is still much room for improvement. I love the work, and am happy in it.

I hope ere long we may have more laborers in this part of the vineyard.

#### From the Missionary Herald. FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. BIRD. Residence at Tripoli.

May 17, 1829. The padre prefetto this morning, it is aid, made another declamation to the people against the moisome little books," calling once more upon all to abtain from receiving any of those mischievous vehicles of seresy, and if they had received any, without fail to bring heresy, and if they had received any, without fail to bring them all in, denouncing certain perdition upon those who disobeyed. He was not so violent against the Scriptures, which he said they could not understand, but it was "those little books," that did the greatest mischief; no one could

nd them without certain destruction.

May 29. A Maltese merchant, often employed by the May 29. A Maltese merchant, often employed by the consul to make little purchases, called on business. I asked him if he had a Bible. He said "No." Then, said I, you are a seaman without a compass. "We have our own compass," said he. I replied, God has given to man but one compass, and that is his holy word, the Bible. "The Bible, he replied, "is against our religion." Well done, said I, that is an excellent confession. Do not forget it—the Bible against your religion—do not forget it—I'm John," said the consul, "I wish you to take 20 Bibles into your shop for me for sale." The man replied with indignation, "I would not have a Bible in my shop for 50 guineas; but," added he, "I did not come here to talk about religion, I came to talk about business. You was born a Protestant: then be a Protestant. I was born a Catholic, and I will live and die a Catholic. Let no man change his religion, for whoever does the, you may always. change his religion, for whoever does this, you may always set him down as a rascal."

June 1. My friend S. C., certainly a man of no ordinary understanding and education, declared to day research.

June 1. My friend S. C., certainly a man of no ordinary understanding and education, declared to-day, repeated, and unreservedly, to the consul and myself, that Protestants, Mahommedans, Jews, and Catholics were to be considered as religious people, in proportion to their several religions; and that a Jew, for example, was not only not to be blamed for adhering standinstly to his own religion, but was a "base blackguard," if he were inclined to change it. The Apostles only, and such as may have been converted by miracles, are to be considered as exceptions to this general rule. After this, in conversation with myself alone, on the subject of the different opinions among Christians, he expressed his deep regret that, so soon as these hervies began to appear in the church, the Christian rulers did not take the unatter in hand, and kill and cut asunder on every side, and so settle every point of Christian doctrine, that not a man should there here after, to open his mouth about it.

June 2. Abraham, the Jew, who has so long been unction prepartory to baptism, has thrown away his made a contract to marry a Jewish wife, and self a Jew again. The Multese, in order to wipe s disgrace cast upon their religion, have storackelider through the streets.

off this diagrace cust upon their rengion, have stoned the poor backshider through the streets.

Jerba, June 14. The virtues of the Gospel are lost upon the sons of Abraham. They cannot forget the land of their fathers. Seventy or eighty Jeas, including women and children, embarked to-day on board the Spanish brig

for Alexandrin, whence they intend to proceed to the holy city, there to five and die. The event seemed to produce a good deal of excitement, and from 10 o'clock in the morning until evening, all the region of the wharf was thronged with Jews and Mohammedan spectators. A great deal of turnult and confusion was the consequence. Some were laughing, some weeping, and others storming with the highest exertion of voice of which they were capable, some were pushed into the sea, some waded to the boats in a sort of phrenzy to go on hoard the brig, and were driven back by violence. The Turkish constables were often obliged to resort to blows, to keep the crowd on the wharf in any sort of order. I was told by a few that the women, as a preparatory step to their departure, had generally taken divorces from their hulsands. This separation of husbands from their wives and parents from their children, gave rise to some painful parting scenes. The most stout hearted men, as well as the women and children, wept outright, and as the last party of the pilgrims were proceeding toward the the last party of the pilgrims were proceeding toward the ressel, the women who were collected on the shore at a litnce from the wharf, waved their handkerchiefs, a nt a funeral, and uttered forth a low hoarse murmur braver and lamentation. One of the Jews, in conversati told me that the Messiah was expected to appear in these very days, but I did not learn that this new pilgrimage from Jerba, was the consequence of any special excitement among the Jews in relation to this subject.

# BOSTON RECORDER. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

#### EXTENT OF INSPIRATION.

not a little surprising that any, who profess to ieve in miracles, and in the supernatural inspiration of a part of the Bible, should besitate to extend the same sort of aspiration to the whole. What constitutes the difference Does Christ, or do the apostles recognize any such distinc tion in the writings which they acknowledged as of divine authority ! None that we can discover. Every part of Scrip ture was, in their view, the Word of God. The only ques-tion with us, therefore, is, what books were acknowledged as of divine authority by Christ, and the inspired men of the earliest church? The most thorough and critical invesligation of this question leads to the conclusion, that all our present canonical books of the Old and New Testament, and no others, were thus acknowledged. For the most plete satisfaction on this point we refer our readers to Eichhorn on the Old, and Hug on the New Testament. That part of Eichhorn which relates to the Canon, has been translated into English and inserted in the volume of Biblical Essaye published at New York; and a translation of Hug's work has been published in England.

Why should we make a distinction, where the inspired vriters themselves have made none? Are we better inform ed on the subject than they were! If we are thus to sit in judgment on the contents of the Sacred Writings, after we have ascertained what is of canonical authority, we shall need a new inspiration to teach us what part of the Bible is inspired, and what is not. It is alleged that some things in the Bible could be easily made known to the writers by ther means, and in regard to them inspiration was unn ersary; and that some other things related in the Sacred Books are so trivial, that as it respects them the supposition of inspiration is absurd. These objections rest on mere asumption and beg the whole question at the outset. The claims to be an infallible guide in all matters of religious faith and practice; and if we admit the idea of inspiation at all, it is idle to question the validity of this claim But are not men exposed to misapprehension in regard to knowledge which they derive from common sources ! And if the idea is clear in their own minds, are they not liable to obscure or distort it by the expressions which they em doy in conveying it to others ? How then can the Bible be our infallible guide, unless the Holy Spirit exerted a contant superintending influence over the writers, both in regard to the ideas which they derived from other sources, and he language which they used in expressing them? If the in fallibility of the Bible is denied, the authority of the Bible

As to the alledged trivial incidents recorded on the sa cred pages, if the design of the Bible be well considered, they confirm rather than weaken the proofs of its complete divise inspiration. The Bible was designed to be the instructer of sinful men, who are enveloped in sense and natrally blind to spiritual objects. The Holy Spirit, there fore, condescends to mingle with them in their most com mon business, to address them in the language of their mos rdinary occupations, in order to make the mysteries of God intelligible to them, in order to reclaim them from earth and prepare them for heaven. The most trifling incidents in the life of the Christian, who is spiritually minded, as by the Divine Comforter made subservient to his spiritual improvement; and in every event which transpires he sees a present God. He finds the same advantage in the Bible, and through every incident there recorded, the Holy Spirit addresses him in the way of instruction, comfort, or warning. He who feels the influences of the Spirit in himself. Il feel the same influences in every page of the Bible God's Word is adapted to believers, rather than unbelievers ers; and as Pascal well observed, in order to know di vine things, we must love them. The unbeliever, wheth er learned or ignorant, refined or vulgar, sees or thinks h ees much in the Bible to excite his contempt and disgust but to the believer of the highest, as well as to one of the lowest degree of intellectual culture, it speaks in every verse the same language of heavenly wisdom and grace The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and He will show them His covenant.

# EVANGELICAL UNION.

tians who hold the same essential principles of religion, that Christianity can exert its full influence on the world,

The sensual world stands opposed to the spiritual principles of Christianity, and all who hold these principles in their purity, are more or less the objects of its suspicion and hatred. It is the design of Christianity to break down this opposition, to subdue the stubbornness of the human heart, and bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ: and such is the power of evidence with which this system is attended, such the force of its appeals to the conscience and moral sense, such its adaptation to the wants sufferings of human nature, such the influence of the Holy Ghost sent down from above, that wherever the Gospel is faithfully exhibited, it will make its way, notwithstanding the hatred and opposition of men, it will achieve its tri umphs, rendering the Saviour's name glorious and covering Satan with confusion. Were all the Christian feeling the actually exists in the various branches of the church, to be united and concentrated, as in the soul of one man, in one disinterested effort to counterpoise the sinfulness of the hu-man heart and lead men repentant to the cross of Christ; there is enough of this feeling now in existence, with the divine aid, to effect the conversion of the world. Observe the mighty, resistless power of genuine Christian feeling, even when confined to a few individuals. The spirit of a little oana of obscure apostles, notwithstanding the divisions, the hindrances, and impurities in the Church itself, overthrew the false religions of the most refined nations, compelled ambition to relinquish her conquests, and avarice her treasures, and pride her pretensions, and bow with submissi before the crucified Jesus of Nazareth; and gave so fatal a blow to the powers of darkness, that they have never since been able to re-establish their empire on earth in its ancient form and extent. Were every man in the Christian Church a Paul in disinterested zeal and religious enterprize, in freedom from sectarian bias and selfish aims, in enlightened views of the nature of Christianity and the worth of the soul, in ardent love to God and tender affection for all

rected to excite in different denominations and individuals jealousies and suspicions, and to corrupt the purity of their religious feelings. In this imperfect state, the best of men are sanctified but in part, and are liable to errors both in opinion and practice. While earnestly engaged in the service of religion, they may sometimes, through want of sufficient watchfulness over themselves, be deceived as to the nature of their own motives; -and let an unholy feeling be once enlisted under the banner of the cross, and it is almost impossible to expel it, for it has assumed the uniform of heaven and claims an exemption from the scrutiny of conscince. Thus Satan is transformed to an angel of light, and persuades the members of the Christian Church that they are doing God service, while they are weakening the influence of their fellow Christians, obstructing the progress of pure religion, and encouraging the wicked in their wickdness; and by this stratagem alone has he maintained his

dominion nearly two thousand years.

In the present condition of men, it is scarcely desirable that they should think alike respecting the unessential parts of religion; for the form of church government, the mode of worship, the theoretical formulas, which are highly promotive of piety in one community, with certain peculiar circumstances, intellectual habits and accidental associations, may be detrimental to religious feeling in another community of different circumstances, habits, and associations. But it is desirable that men should learn to distinguish, both in their understanding and feelings, between the speculative and the practical, the circumstantial and the essential, to unite in spirit if not in forms, to join their influence against the wickedness of the world, and to let nothing alienate their affections on earth which will not alienate them in heaven. This is one branch of the reformation that was scarcely nought of a the sixteenth century, and remains to be ac

omplished at the present day.

If there be anything aburning in the united efforts of un-elievers against the progress of religion, anything disheartening in the jealousy and suspicion and mutual accusations of religious sects, anything desirable in the purity and peace of the Church and the conversion of the world; if there be anything valuable in the immortal soul or affecting in the love of Christ, if there be anything precious in heaven or dreadful in hell; let every evangelical denomination unite with their brethren in all matters which relate purely to the estension of Christ's kingdom, and show by their conduct, that they really consider the salvation of the soul an object of greater importance than the increase of a sext. We are happy in believing that the Congregationalists of New Enghad have set a good example in this respect; and however some bigoted men may attempt to take advantage of their one, we trust that complete success will ultimately ava the efforts of evangelical liberality

There always have been bitter divisions in the Christian Church, and probably there will continue to be; though it is to be hoped that some wisdom may be learned from long and painful experience.

#### PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

The following happy illustration we find in one of the ritical essays of John Godfrey Herder, the most delightful writer on Biblical Literature of whom Germany can boast.

If Philosophy is what she ought to be, she will acknowledge her origin, her power and limits, and herself, to be in Revelation. True philosophy is only the thin cloud of abstractions, which gradually rise from the fragrant plants in the rich garden of God, and without this garden it is nothing.

# CHURCH AND STATE,

We have never been able to persuade ourselves that those who set up the cry against Presbyterians and Congregation alists, have themselves any real belief in the slanders which ney propagate. The pretension that these denominat we any design of infringing the liberties of their fellow tizets is in itself so absurd, and so contrary to their well known political and religious principles, that for a long time they were uswilling to take any notice of so groundless a charge. It separars, however, that suspicious have been excited in some parts of the United States, and the General Assemby of the Presbyterian Church, at their last neeting, thought proper to give the subject a passing no We make the following extract from the Minutes of that

The Committee to whom was recommitted the report on he reference from the Presbyteries of Madison and Lancas-er, reported, and their report was adopted and is as fol-

said Presbyteries invite the attention of the General ssembly, to certain slanderons reports extensively circula-d against the Presbyterian and other denominations, in-dxing the charge of an attempt on the part of these denom-nations to unite Church and State, and thus subvert the civistitutions of our country, and intimate their desire that is Assembly would take order on the subject, and by som thic act disabuse themselves and their constituents of suc

public act disabuse themselves and their constituents of such automated and injurious imputations.

In the opinion of your committee no public act is necessary on the part of this Assembly to refute a charge wholly mapproted by testimony and facts; nor any exposition of their principles in relation to civil magistracy and the claims of the church demanded, other than that contained in our acknowledged ecclesiastical standards, and published to the world. For the better information, however, of any who may be in danger of imposition from unfounded statements, the Assembly would refer to the following exhibition of their principles as contained in the accredited constitution of the claurch.

"God, the supreme Lord and King of all the world, bath ordained civil magistrates to be under him over the people, for his own glory and the public good, and to this end hath armed them with the power of the sword, for the defence and them that are good, and for the

ment of evil-doers.

"It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the of-"It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the op-fice of inagistrate, when called thereunto; in the managing whereof, as they ought especially to maintain piety, justice, and peace, according to the wholesome Irws of each com-monwealth, so for that end, they may lawfully, now much the New Testament, wage war upon just and necessary oc-

"Civil magistrates may not assume to themselves the administration of the word and sacraments; or the power of the keys of the kingdom of heaven; or, in the least, interfere in matters of faith. Yet, as nursing fathers, it is the duty of civil magistrates to protect the Church of our common Lord, without giving the preference to any denomination of Christians above the rest in such a manner, that all ecclesiastical persons whatever shall enjoy the full, free, and unquestioned liberty of discharging every part of their sacred functions, without violence or danger. And, as Jesus Christ hath appointed a regular government and discipline in his church, no law of any commonwealth, should interfere with, let, or hinder, the due exercise thereof, among the voluntary members of any denomination of Christians, according to their own profession and belief. It is the duty of civil magistrates to protect the person and good name of all their people, in such an effectual manner as that no person be suffered, either upon pretence of religion or infielity, to ofer any indignity, violence, abuse, or injury, to any other person whatsoever; and to take order, that all religious and ecclesiastical assemblies be held without molestation or disturbance.

"It is the date of the records to work of the result to provide to work of the result to provide to work of the result to work of the result to the result of the result of the result of the result of the result to the result of the "Civil magistrates may not assume to themselves the ad-

"It is the duty of the people to pray for magistrates, to honour their persons, to pay them tribute and other dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their authority, for conacience' sake. Infidelity or difference in religion, doth not make void the magistrate's just and legal authority, nor free the people from their due obedience to him; from which ecclesiastical persons are not exempted; much less hath the Pope any power or jurisdiction over them in their dominions, or over any of their people; and least of all to deprive them of their dominions or lives, if he shall judge them to be lestetics, or upon any other pretence whatsoever."

"Synods and councils are to haadle or conclude nothing, but that which is ecclesiastical: and are not to intermeddle with civil affairs, which concern the commonwealth, unless by way of humble petition, in cases extraordinary; or by way of advice for satisfaction of conscience; if they be thereunto required by the civil magistrate."

"That God alone is Lord of the conscience; and hath left it free from the doctrine and commandments of men, which are is an electric and other conscience." It is the duty of the people to pray for magistrates, to

the soul, in ardent love to God and tender affection for all mankind, (to say nothing of native talent;) how long time would probably clapse, before the Gospel would be published in every part of the world, and every human being be brought to feel the power and acknowledge the excullence of the Christian religion?

The adversary knows full well that his empire could not stand a moment against the united and purely religious influence of Christians; and therefore, all his efforts are discontinuous and therefore, all his efforts are discontinuous constitutional principles of the Presbyterian Church in these United States. They were our fathers'

principles before, and during the revolution, which issued in principles before, and during the revolution, which issued in the consummation of our liberty and independence, and under the influence of which they prayed and fought and bled by the side of the father of our country. They have been the principles of their descendants ever since. They are our principles of their descendants ever since. They are our principles still, adopted from conviction, to whose support we have pledged ourselves under the most solemn sanctions, and by the preservation of which we believe that the common interests of evangelical religion and civil liberty will be most effectually sustained.

In closing this statement, the Assembly would affectionately and earnestly exhort the members of their communion that in the fulfilment of their civil and religions duties, they watch against all unbullowed feelings, and that they suffer reproach meekly, not rendering raining for railing, nor evil for evil, but by patient continuance in well doing, they commend themselves to every man's coascience in the aight of God.

# NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Quarterly Christian Spectator, Sept. 1820.—In the resent number of this work we find the following Reviews: Difficulties of Infidelity. 2. True Religion Delineated. 3. Report of the American Sanday School Union. 4. Me-moirs of John Mason Good. 5. Advice to a young Christian. 6. African Colonization. 7. Doctrine and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 8. Penal Law. 9. Speeches of Hayne and Webster. 10. Bellamy on the Permission of Sin. 11. Dr. Woods's Letters.

Christian Examiner and General Review, Sept. 1820. -Contents: 1. Difficulties in Parishes. 2. Meaning of aion and aionios. 3. Paul Clifford. 4. Injudicious use of the Old Testament. 5. Degerando on Self-Educ tion. 6. The Indian Controversy.

The article on Difficulties in Parishes contains some statements and reflections which are sufficiently curious. We should like to see the same subject discussed in the Spirit of the Pilgrime.'

Sermon before the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, delivered at New-York, July 29, 1830, by Charles Burroughs, of Portsmouth, N. H. -We are happy to find our Episcopal brethren taking so ively an interest in the Missionary, Sunday School, and other objects of Christian benevolence. This Sermon adds ne more to the many proofs which the Clergy of that Church have recently given of their zeal to promote the

Christian Almanac for 1831. Boston, Lincoln & Edmands,-The present number of this useful publication antains the usual variety of interesting matter.

The Triumph of Christ's Enemies no Cause of Discouragement: a Sermon by Silas McKeen, Pastor of the Cong. Church, Bradford (Vt.) Portland, Shirley & Hyde .- The text is Luke 22: 53; and the divisions as follows: 1. Satan and wicked men are combined in opposition to our Lord Jesus Christ. 2. They are ometimes suffered to proceed to an uncommon degree in heir opposition. 3. When they prevail and triumph, it is ause Christ is unable to restrain them, but because he has wise and important ends to be answered by it. The Sermon is well calculated to produce a happy influence on the true disciples of our Lord

# TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN MAINE.

On Thursday morning Sept. 2, a number of gentlemer act at the College Chapel in Brunswick, to consult on the spediency of forming a convention of teachers for the state of Maine. After the choice of a claiman and secretary ro. tem, and some deliberation on the subject, the follow-gressolutions were adopted:—

Revolutions

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures now operation in various parts of this country for elevating as standard of education and improving the character o ammon schools, by means of conventions of teachers.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a convention on achieve be now formed and organized by the choice of the convention of the choice of the choice

Resolved, That the officers be a chairman, secretary

ad treasurer.
Chose Professors; Newman, Chairman; Packard, Sections and Singula, Tennance.
Resolved, That the chairman, secretary and treasurer. an executive committee to prepare a constitution to be resented at the next meeting of the convention.

Resolved, That the executive committee designate the me and place and provide for the public performance at

e next meeting of the convention.

Voted, That the secretary pro. tem. cause these doings the convention to be published. - Zion's Adv.

# "THE EVIL WILL CURE ITSELF,"

"THE EVIL WILL CURE ITSELF,"

Said a gentleman the other day, when he was told that the Fanny Wright party were organizing themselves in Boston, and holding frequent meetings.

Perhaps it will. But when, and how? Just as the same evil cured itself, in France. By a convision that indeed restored tranquility, but left desolution behind it.

The doctrine that all moral evils will cure themselves, seems very prevalent now-a-days.

The Lotteries, the Theatres, the gaming houses, and the dram-shops, are allowed to be public pests, but then we are told that it is unwise to do ar say any thing against them, because they will all cure themselves?

According to this doctrine, vice naturally tends to virtue. This most absurd of all paradoxes is swallowed down by many who plume themselves on their superior intelligence.

many who plume themselves on their superior intelligence. They are friends of temperance and good morals. But the exceedingly regret that any of the friends of virtue shoul themselves, and produce a "reaction" by opposing It is imprudent and needless. Let it alone and it of the of itsen.

On this principle, the evils of distilled spirits have been

to cure themselves. We all know with what effect, he evil has cured itself from a teaspoonful to a hogshead, rom a dram weight of the apothecary, to a ship's cargo. Why should moral evils cure themselves, sooner than

Will broken bones and disjoined limbs cure themselves?
If your house was on fire would you sit still and let the e itself

The doctrine that moral evils in a community will cure The doctrine that moral evils in a community will cure hiemselves, is, itself, one of the greatest of all public evils, because it prevents all reform, by proscribing all effort.

And why does not this great evil "cure itself," Its absurdity is such, that if any moral evil could cure itself, this evil would doubtless be cured.

Gen. of Tem.

# PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

England.—A meeting was held on Thursday night e Charitable Institution House, Slater street, for the surpose of taking into considerate isling a Temperance Society in Liverpool, and receiving the report of a Provisional Committee, instituted by the Bethel Union Society, in March last. Dr. Stewart was called to the chair. Mr. Smith read the report, from which it appeared that much good had resulted in America and other places from the establishment of Temperance Societies. After some remarks from Mr. Everhard, Mr. Tarbut, and the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, a series of resolutions was agreed to, after which the meeting adjourned.

[Liverpool Chronicle, July 24.]

France.—The Paris Moniteur of July 1. mce Sociely in Liver

France.—The Paris Monileur of July 1, says of the eport of the N. Y. City Temperance Soc., that it is a secument of great interest to French commerce, as it unhappily indicates a great decrease in one of the principal exports."—J. of Hum.

appily indicates a great in the connectiipal exports."—J. of Hum.
Fairfield County, Conn.—The agent of the Connectiatt State Temperance Society, having completed the tour
of Fairfield County, reports as follows:

"Among those who have thus associated for the suppression of intemperance, were to be found men of various political parties and religious denominations. A considerable
number of cider distilleries owned by persons now members have been abandoned. A few retailers have disconand a much larger number and the sale of ardent spirits, and a much larger number have agreed to discontinue when their present stock is dis-posed of. Several mechanics having the care of a large number of apprentices and journeymen have become mem-bers of the association, and c'osed their doors against the introduction of that formidable for which has so often and so heavily levied his contributions on the inmates of our work shops."—Conn. Obs. work shops."-Conn. Obs.

work shops:"—Conn. Obs.

Licensed Retailers.—The long agitated question on the constitutionality of the law in Maine requiring retailers of spirituous liquors to pay a duty for their license, was finally decided at the late term of the Supreme-Court in Portland. The action was brought by agreement between the defendant and others, for the express purpose of testing the validity of the law. The decision was against the defendant, and in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several communications, which will be officed next week.

# RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Four Days' Meeting .- We gave an account of Four Days' Meeting.—We gave an account of one of these a short time since, as contained in the Cincinnat Christian Jonnal. The same paper mentions a subsequent meeting, held in Sharon, and not many miles from Cincinnati, at which about 5000 people were present, about one fifth of whom were professors of religion. The meeting is thought was characterized by great solemnity, regolating and stillness, and by the powerful influences of the Hold Spirit, in the edification of Christians, and the conversion of the impenitent. More than one hundred cases of hoped conversion were reported; and a number were received into communion.

Three other meetings of a similar character, still late Three other menings or a summa contracter, still lates are mentioned in the same paper, as having taken place: Mount-Pleasant, at Pisgah, and at a place called the Ridge near Augusta, in Brown County. At the first of these new church was organized, consisting of about thirty men berr; and eight persons professed their faith in Christopher and the property of the p ho might "prop rly be considered as fuits of the g." At the second, (Piegah,) fifteen of the fuits withed the to the church; and at the third, "sixty-two persons were restored."

At a recent session of the Hopewell Presbytery, S. C.

At a recent session of the Hopewell Presbytery, S. C. appointments were made for holding ten of these meeting, "amidst the thin population of their limits," in the space of about two months from the hast of August.

We may add to the above, also, that a meeting of a sint liar character was held a few days ago, about thirty mide to the south of Utica.

West. Recorder.

Four Days' Meeting at Good Hope, Penditon—under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. Humphrey's.—On Monday the Idih ult, ended an interesting four days meeting at Good Hope Church. The seats which were extended for the communion service to considerable length, were nearly five times closely filled by white commoncants. After that the ordinance of the supper was administrated to a considerable number of the suble sons of Africa. On this occasion, ten persons a precached the table of the the first time. A number more appeared anxious about the salvation of their souls. We were favored with the ministerial aid of the Rev. Dr. Waddel, and the brethern Quillin, Scott and Carrille.

On Monday, we formed a Temperance Society, consisting of twenty-nine members.—Charleston (S. C.) Obs.

ting of twenty-nine members.—Charleston (S. C.) Of Neva-Sectia and New Brumsrick.—In these British Process, as we learn by the Baptist Magazine for July, publish at St. John, revivals of religion have recently occurred. Y Asahel Chapin, of Horton, N. S. in a letter dated Jamesares, that the revival there had been distinguished by mighty power and grace of God. The meetings in different parts of the town become numerous. The cloud of messeemed to spread itself over a considerable part of the tox New Caman became a blessed sharer in the glorious with the number haptized since the commencement of the revisabout 100. Others have been hopefully made partikers the same grace.

than 106. Others have been improved. Manning write same grace. In Cornwallie, N. S. the Rev. Edward Manning write as 29, that the Lord is visiting the place again. This is less a previous revival. And indeed this venerable labour the goayel remarks, with much affection, that having urred in the widely extended town of Cornwallis between and 40 years, he has never known the time when there not some individuals under a work of grace.—Watch

Liberal Christianity—At Old Town, Ross co. Ohio, a new Baptist Meeting-House, was built by one individual, a member of the church at Old Town, Dea. Isanc Sperry. He and his pions wife labour daily to support themselves and their children, yet in the course of three years past, they have spared enough to creet a house for God, in the centre of the town, which has cost nearly \$3000. It is of brick, fifly feet square, two stories high, with a handsome cupola for a hell. This house was opened for public worship the first Lord's-day in August. Sermon by Rev. Geo. C. Sedwick.

Encouragement to Sabbath School Teachers -A Eacouragement to Sabbath School Teachers.—A correspondent of the Southern Religious Telegraph, within from North Carolina, that he has superintended a Salbad School nine years. For several years he had many discouragements, but relying on the promises of God, he perseved. In one year from the first Sabbath in April, 1828, seventy-four persons, who were connected with the school professed to have hope of salvation in the Lord Jesus."

One thing he notices as remarkable—"but one person of the seventy-four has backstidden; and he is a youth whose father is a DRUNKARD, AND HAS A DISTILLE.

RY." The school now consists of 149 school—41 in a Bible Class. This happy man is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. May we have many such faithful and persevering elders.—W. Lum.

Subbath Schools in Rockbridge co. Va .- A corres pondent of the Lexington Intelligencer says, "there is eight Sunday Schools in this county: 2 of these are directly connected with the American Sunday School Union, vir that of Fairfield and that of Lexington. Three are auxiliary to the Lexington Sunday School Union. The rest has no connexion with any other school."

The Bible Cause.—We learn from the Christian Hernld, (Pittsburg) that the students of Jefferson College, Pa.
have set a noble example of devotedness to the Bible cause,
by giving themselves to the work of exploring the waste placos, and in supplying the destitate with the word of God,
which they have pursued with energy and persoverance during vacations, for three years past. During that time,
they have visited from 46 to 50 townships, nearly 10,000
families, 2,350 of which were found to be destitute of the
Bible. They collected in donations and in payment for Bibles, Se65,37. They actually carried the Bible on their
backs thro' a number of townships, supplying those who
were destitute with the treasure.—Roch. Obs.

New Hompshire supplied with Bibles.—We learn be
the report of the Secretary of the N. H. Branch of the A.B.
Society, that every destitute family within the borders of
this State has been sought out and supplied with a copy of
the sacred Scriptores.

Union Theological Series. The Bible Cause. - We learn from the Christian Her-

Union Theological Seminary.—A donation of \$1000 has recently here made by a benevolent individual, to the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, to be paid is aunual instalments of \$50 each. The interest only is to be expended.—N. V. Evan expended .- N. V. Evan.

Unreserved dedication.—The Rev. Drs. Marshman and Carey. Baptist Missionaries at Scrampore, have bestowed their labors gratuitously upon the duties of their mission for nearly thirty years. Besides this, they have contributed to the advancement of Christ's kingdom, in various benevolent operations, not less than sixty thousand pounds sterling.—N. Y. Evan.

Whitefield Methodists .- It is stated in the Western Recorder, that among many thousand emigrants from Wales who settled in the central parts of New-York, are many religious persons, who belonged to a denomination called in Europe Whitefield Methodists, and that recently there has been a remarkable revival of religion among them.

We learn from the New-Haven Advertiser, that six bon dred and fifty dollars were the nett proceeds of the held by the Ladies in that city, a few days since, appropriated to the support of the Rev. Mr. Bree mission at Smyrns. ion at Smyrna.

A new paper proposed.—The Rev. David Benedict, A new paper proposed.—The Rev. David Benedict, of Rhode Island, has published the Prospectus of a new paper to be styled the Rhode Island Journal & Sunday School and Bible Class Advocate. It is to be published semi-monthly, on a half sheet of super-royal paper—price \$1 per annum in advance.

Religion in Sicily.—It appears by a recent census of Sicily, that it contains 1,730,000 inhabitants, 300,000 of whom are ecclesiastics, or living on ceelesiastical revenues; there are in the island 1,117 convents, containing 30,000 monks, and 30 nuns.

Western Reserve College, —The Trustees of the Western Reserve College, during their late meeting, elected Professor Storrs, President of the Institution. They also elected the Rev. Beriah Green, of Kennebunk, Me. Professor of Biblical Literature, in the Department of Theology.

# ORDINATIONS, &c.

The Rev. Ira Ingraham, late of Bradford, Mass., was installed over the Congregational Church in Brandon, Vt. on Wednesday, 8th inst. Introductory prayer, and set-mon, by Rev. Dr. Bates, President of Middlebury College-May 20, Mr. ROBERT B. DICKIE was ordained to the pastoral care of the Baptist Church in Falmouth, N. S. Rev. Edward Manning preached the sermon.

ward Manning preached the sermon.

An ordination was held in St. James' church, in the county of Goochland, Virginia, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, on Wednesday, the — day of July last, at which time the Rev. James Doughen was admitted to the Priesthood. The Rev. John Cook and the Rev. Wm. F. Lee were present, the sermon was preached and candidate presented by the latter.

Consecration. On Sunday the first day of August. Chris Church, in the city of Richmond, Va. was solemnly couse trated to the worship of God by the Right Rev. R. C. Moore

Theological The anniversary of brated on Wednesday ceding day, an oration Rhetorical Society by and a Poem by Rev. Mi Tuesday evening there the Society of Inquiry i

The Alumni of the T hold their annual meetin o'clock A. M. in the M o'clock P. M. of the say before them by Joel

A Special Meeting of Massachusetts Missiona ington Committee Room Per reque

LECTURE

# MR. INGRAHAM winteresting country ner BOSTON

The Celebration of the Sottlement of Bos Sept. 17. The Commit the order of procession At sunrise, a sabite is cibles. All who intend the in the State House formed under the direct by his Aids, and Assista. The Military Excert the Artillery Company. Assistant Marshal, and follow. Then the Ma Chaplain, Aldermen, Card his Marshals, the oud his Marshale, Authorities, Hon. Jo

Authorities, Hon. Job been delegates to Cor The procession is Street, across the Cor eastwardly through T State Street, and con Washington Street, t The flags of the sh there will be a discharge the evening. The Market pupils to a place

# SECUL

LATER NI By the packet shi on Saturday, from I pers to Aug. 6, coul The ship Hercules London papers one of Topliff for the loan from which we have particulars.

Our previous new

which time it was ers of the royal fa remained at the palmites west of Paris, 15,000 men, who has presence of these truth the town of St. Green and the strictly agoing out of Paris, X. with his soite, it carringes, left the phison, with the intescrited by the tro Swiss Guards. The was left at St. Clouwere soon attacked remained at the conveyed to the Party to enter the Rambouillet, a se Paris, in which is a est of the Royal res est of the Royal respect 4 o'clock in the leme arrived on the ant's wife. It was all arms who accompand 2000, with a grier officers without On the first of At registing the Duke

on the first of A pointing the Duke voking his ordina that the Chambers On the 2nd, he cabdication, in favor

he communicated ed him to have t the name of He act and renounced of abdication will below. Five comvisional govern that he might of lect for his retr

On the third assembled and th from the Duke will be found be the principles of to re-establish the the liberty which as soon as the Cha no notice of the res Bordeaux, and mak relation to the suc

On the same arrangements with drawn his abdicati-citement in Paris, numbers, and all c nediately for Ran

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On the 4th the ty Peers under the pr Deputies proceeded presidency, from w by the representative chosen were Messian 1828, Cassimir P We do not see any port the claim of the Every thing appear Duke of Orleans to Chambers is yet to bassadors have give sitions of their sov. It is said that the the 27th and 28th previously stated—

pitals was from 16 added the wounde houses.
The Lieutenent G of the Press rema fined for such offen They are also relic the single exception instituted up to the

Opening of the Che

" Peers and De by a deplorable vio this eanguinary str

### OUS SUMMARY

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West. Recorder.

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the dying love of the Saviour for
the dying love of the Saviour for
the driving love of the state of the
ther more appeared anxious about the the dying lore of the Satura the dying lore appeared anxious about the her more appeared with the minis-We were favored with the minis-Dr. Waddel, and the brethren Quillio,

med a Temperance Society, consistence.—Charleston (S. C.) Obs.

Brunswick.—In these British Provin-Brunswick.—In these British Provin-aptist Magazine for July, published digion have recently occurred. Mr. on. N. S. in a letter dated June 3, cas had been distinguished by the of God. The meetings in different occurrence. The cloud of mercy and the considerable part of the town, blessed shaper in the surgious weak or a considerable part of the to essed sharer in the glorious we the commencement of the reve been hopefully made partake

At Old Town, Ross co. Ohio, House, was built by one indivi-church at Old Town, Dea. Isaac ious wife labour daily to support ildren, yet in the course of three spared enough to erect a house the town, which has equ ck, fifty feet square, two stories cupola for a hell. This house worship the first Lord's-day in Rev. Geo. C. Sedwick.

Sabbath School Teachers .- A athern Religious Telegraph, writes at he has superintended a Subbath several years he had many discour-the promises of God, he persever-the first Sabbath in April, 1828, however compensal ho were connected with the school of salvation in the Lord Jesus." remarkable—" but one person of ackslidden; and he is a youth w comists of 140 schools—41 in a ppy man is an elder in the Preshyte. ve many such faithful and perse

Rockbridge co. Va .- A corr the futligencer says, "there are n this county: 2 of these are direct-merican Sunday School Union, viz; at of Lexington. Three are auxilia-nday School Union. The rest have ther school."

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inpplied with Bibles .- We learn by nte family within the borders of ht out and supplied with a Dover (N. H.) Chron

Seminary .- A denation of \$1000 e by a benevolent individual, to the minary in Virginia, to be paid is au-

nation.—The Rev. Drs. Marshman Missionaries at Serampore, have bes-tuitously upon the duties of their mis-years. Besides this, they have con-ement of Christ's kingdom, in various , not less than sixty thousand pounds are.

dista.-It is stated in the Wester many thousand conigrants from Wales tral parts of New-York, are many re-belonged to a denomination called in thodists, and that recently there has wal of religion among them.

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sed .- The Rev. David Benedict, of shed the Prospectus of a new paper Island Journal & Sunday School rocute. It is to be published semi-net of super-royal paper-price \$1

It appears by a recent census of 1,730,000 inhabitants, 300,000 cc, or living on ecclerisatical reveisland 1,117 convents, containing

College.—The Trustees of the Wes-during their late meeting, elected dent of the Institution. They also in Green, of Kennebunk, Me. Pro-ture, in the Department of Theology.

NATIONS, &c.

AHAM, late of Bradford, Mass., ongregational Church in Brandon, ast. Introductory prayer, and ser-President of Middlebury College. B. DICKIE was ordained to the pas-Church in Falmouth, N. S. Rev. Ed-

hmond, Va. was solemnly conse-

NOTICES. Theological Examination at Andover.

The anniversary of the Andover Seminary will be cele brated on Wednesday next. On the afternoon of the preceding day, an oration will be delivered before the Portor Rhetorical Society by Rev. Dr. Skinner of Philadelphia, and a Poem by Rev. Mr. Huntington of Bridgewater. On Tuesday evening there will be an Address delivered before the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions.

The Alumni of the Theological Seminary, Andover, will hold their anumal meeting on Wednesday next at half past 7 o'clock A. M. in the Middle Class Lecture Room, and at o'clock P. M. of the same day a sermon will be preached before them by Joel Hawes, D. D. of Hariford, in the chapel.

Sanuel Green, Sec'y.

SANUEL GREEN, Sec'y.

A Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the A Special Meeting of the Executive Will be held at the Hunt-Massachusetts Missionary Society will be held at the Hunt-ington Committee Room, on Friday, 17th inst. at 3 o'cl. P.M. Per request, R. S. STORRS, Sec'y.

LECTURES ON PALESTINE.

MR. INGRAHAM will recommence his Lectures on this interesting country next week. Sept. 15.

BOSTON CELEBRATION.

BOSTON CELEBRATION.

The Celebration of the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston will take place on Friday next. Sept. 17. The Committee of Arrangements have amnounced the order of procession and the exercises for the day.

At sunrise, a salute is ordered of 100 guns, by the Sea Fencibles. All who intend to join in the procession are to assemble in the State House at 9 A. M. The procession is to be formed under the direction of Gen. William Sullivan, assisted by his Aids, and Assistant Marshals.

The Military Ecort will be by the Ancient and Henourable Artillery Company. The Chief Marshal, with his Aids, Assistant Marshals, and Committee of Arrangements will next follow. Then the Mayor, and Marshals, Orator and Poet, Chaplain, Aldermen, Common Council, with their President and his Marshals, the Governor, Council, and other Civil Authorities, Hon, John Quiney Adams, and those who have been delegates to Compress, or in our General Court, &c. &c.

The procession is to move at half past 9, down Beacon Street, across the Common to Treement Street; thence northestate careas and the past 9, down Beacon Street, across the Common to Treen, down Court Street, and State Street, induced the Street in the Ola South Church.

The flags of the shipping are to be hoisted at sunrise; and there will be a discharge of rockets from the Common during the evening. The Masters of the several Schoels will conduct their punits to a place to be assigned on the Common, where they will be formed into two lines, and the procession pass between the lines.—Watchman.

# SECULAR SUMMARY.

From the Boston Daily Adv. LATER NEWS FROM FRANCE

By the packet ship Amethyst, which arrived here on Saturday, from Liverpool, we received London papers to Aug. 6, containing news from Paris to the 4th.

The ship Hercules, which arrived on Sunday, brought London papers one day later. We are indebted to Mr.
Topliff for the loan of the Elorning Herald of the 7th, from which we have conied a number of interesting om which we have copied a number of interesting

from which we have copied a number of interesting particulars.

Our previous news from Paris was to July 31, at which time it was not known where the King and others of the royal family were. It now appears that they remained at the palace of St. Cloud, situated about five miles west of Paris, until the 31st, surrounded by 12 or 15,000 men, who had retired thither from Paris. The presence of these troops prevented any popular rising in the town of St. Cloud, and the provisionary government had strictly archibited the armed citizens from going out of Paris. At 2 o'clock on that day Charles X with his suite, including Prince Polignac in twelve carriages, left the palace in a state of the greatest confusion, with the intention of proceeding to Versailles, escorted by the troops of the Royal Guard, and the Swiss Guards. The 4th Regiment of the Royal Guards was left at St. Cloud to protect the retreat, and they were soon attacked by a multitude of armed citizens from Paris, and from the neighbouring communes, several hundred men were killed, and 600 wounded were conveyed to the Hospital of Beanjou. The Royal troops deserted in great numbers on the retreat. Before they reached Versailles it was found that the people there had taken up arms, and disarmed the Guardo St. Corps, and that they would not permit the reyal. fore they reached Versailles it was found that the people there had taken up arms, and disarmed the Guardon Corps, and that they would not permit the royal party to enter the city. They therefore proceeded to Rambouillet, a small town 30 miles south west from Paris, in which is a castle containing one of the meanest of the Royal residences, where they arrived at half past 4 o'clock in the evening. The Duchess d'Angouleme arrived on the following day, disguised as a Peant's wife. It was said that the number of troops of leme arrived on the tottowing day, origineed as a Caranant's wife. It was said that the number of troops of all areas who accompanied the King at Rambomillet was about 2000, with a great number of generals and superior officers without troops. Many of the troops had refused to follow their officers.

rior officers without troops. Many of the troops had refused to follow their officers.

On the first of August the King issued an order appointing the Duke of Orleans Lieut. General, and revoking his ordinances of July 25, declaring his wish that the Chambers should meet on the 3d.

On the 2nd, he executed at Rambouillet his act of abdication, in favour of the Duke de Bordeaux, which he communicated to the Duke of Orleans, and requested him to have the Duke de Bordeaux proclaimed by the name of Henry V. The Dauphin united in this net and renounced his rights to the crown. This act of abdication will be found among the documents given below. Five commissioners were appointed by the provisional government to accompany the king to the coast, that he might embark for the place which he might select for his retreat.

lect for his retreat.

On the third the Chambers of Peers and Deputies assembled and the session was opened by a speech from the Duke of Orleans as Lieut. General, which from the Duke of Orleans as Light. General, which will be found below. He professes his artachment to the principles of a free government, and his resolution to re-establish the empire of the laws, and to preserve the liberty which was threatened. He gave notice that as soon as the Chambers should be organized be should have the act of abdication laid before them. He takes notice of the reservation in favour of the Duke de Bordeaux and makes no intimation of his wishes in

On the same day it was reported that the commis-sioners had met with difficulties in making the definitive arrangements with the King, and that he had withdrawn his abdication. This rumour produced great excitement in Paris. The National Guards in immense numbers, and all classes of the population, sat out immediately for Rambouillet, to compel the king to resign

mediately for Rambouillet, to compel the king to resign his pretensions. Whether there was any foundation for the rumour which caused this excitement does not clearly appear. The determination of the king in relation to the course he would pursue was however hastened by the approach of the National Guard. Before the day expired the commissioners wrote to the Prince of Orleans that they had succeeded in their mission, that the king was to depart with his family, and that he would proceed to Cherbourg to embark. The despatch enclosing the official letter says it was understood to be the king's intention to embark to the United States.

On the 4th the two Chambers again assembled, the Peers under the presidency of Baron Pasquier. The Deputies proceeded to vote for the candidates for the presidency, from whom a president is to be appointed

Deputies proceeded to vote for the candidates for the presidency, from whom a president is to be appointed by the representative of the sovereign. The candidates chosen were Messrs. Royer Collard, chosen President in 1828, Cassimir Perrier, Lafitte, Delessert, and Dupin. We do not see any indications of a disposition to support the claim of the Duka de Bordeaux to the crown. Every thing appears to point to the elevation of the Duke of Orleans to the throne; but the decision of the Chambers is yet to be seen. Most of the foreign ambassadors have given assurances of the friendly dispositions of their sovereigns.

It is said that the number of killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th of July is much less than had been previously stated—that the number taken to the hos-

previously stated—that the number taken to the hos-pitals was from 16 to 1700. To this number are to be added the wounded who were carried to their own

The Lieutenent General of the kingdom ordained [Aug. 2] that the condemnations pronounced for political offences of the Press remain without effect; that the persons confined for such offences are to be immediately set at liberty. They are also relieved from fines and other expenses, with the single exception of the duty, and that the proceedings instituted up to the present day are to cease immediately.

Opening of the Chambers - Speech of the Lieut. Ger

Opening of the Chambers—speech of the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

"Peers and Deputies,—Pais, troubled in its repose by a deplotable violation of the Chatter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guarantees of social or-

der no longer subsisted. Persons, property, tights-every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and every toing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

"In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieut. General of the kingdom.

"Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers improprise the precessive improprise, my dark recorded."

immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of lib-

second time, have marked among us the triumph of libetty.

"I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great exils, by securing forever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory.—(Applauses.)

"In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chamber to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developements of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free Government, I

conviction to the principles of a free Government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the Jury to the crimes of the Press, the formation of the Departmental and Municipal Administrations, and, above all to that 14th article of the Charter, which have ove all, to that 14th article of the Charter, which has

been so hatefully interpreted.—(Fresh Applauses.)

"Its with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this Session.

"The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the mids of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with mervellous promptness, after a resistance viving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future

heart, and I look torward with confidence to the ruture destiny of the country.

"Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to England that, solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

"Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government are the best means to dissum

faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confi-dence—to the institutions that stability—which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and

only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of states.

"Peers and Deputies,—As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers; and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur."

Letter, from the Commissioners generated to attend

it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur."

Letter from the Commissioners appointed to attend the King

RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 3.

Monseigneur,—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his lamily. We shill bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision. May it terminate happily.

We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops are directed to march on Epernon. To-morrow morning it will be decided which shall definitively follow the King.

the King. We are with respect and devotion, your Royal High-

ness's most humble and most obedient servants,
DE SCHONEN,
LE MARESCHAL MAISON,

Onillon Barrot.

The despatch which encloses the above official letter rays, "it is understood to be the King's intention to mbark for the United States of America. The King's esolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

From the Moniteur of Aug. 4. PARIS, Aug. 3.—(Official)—The following Act, superscribed "To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieut. Grandson," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archives of the Chamber.

RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2, 1830. My Cousin,—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict cr might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the crown in favor of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux. The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights

who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his tights in favor of his nephew.

You will have then in your quality of Lieut. Governor of the Kingdom to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.

You will communicate my intention to the Diplomatic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the preclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Foisen Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my fam-

We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of this reign.

I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,

NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS. Orders of the Day.—Aug. 2—At the glorious crisis when Paristan energy has reconquered our rights, every thing is still temporary. Nothing is definitive, but the sovereignty of those national rights, and the eternal recollection of the great work of the people. But in the midst of various powers invented by the necessity of our situation, the re-organization of the National Guards is a measure of defence and public order, which is generally called for. The order of the Prince, exercising the high function of Licutenant General of the Kingdom -most honorable for me-was, that for the present I should take the command. I refused in 1790, at the advice of three millions of my comrades, because that office would have been permanent, and might one day become dangerous. Now, however, the circumstances office would have been become dangerous. Now, however, the circumstances are different, and I think it my duty, in order to serve the cause of liberty and of my country, to accept the general command of the National Guards of France.

LA FAYETTE.

general command of the National Guards of France.

LA FATTE.

From the Constitutionnel, Aug. 4.

The Duchess d'Angonleme is said to have arrived at Rambouillet, accompanied by a single officer of her household. She travelled in a hackney coach, and was disquised in the garb of a peasant's wife.

Gen. Drouet has been appointed Governor of the military division of Metz. M. Beinhard, formerly French Ambassador at Frankfort, is said to have been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Angiers shut its gates to Charles X. Nantz joins its forces to the citizens of Main and Loire. Samusu has mounted the tri-colored cockade.

It Lyons the tri-colored flag flies, and 10,000 men were on the point of marching to Paris. Lisle answered to the telegraph of the Home department, "All your orders shall be obeyed." Tours displayed the tri-colored flag. Gen. Donedien had made his submission. At Orleans the Swiss grounded their arms. Last night the remainder of the troops, both cavalry and infantry, who had followed Charles X to Rambouillet, returned to Versailles, and made their submission. Tri-colored cockades were immediately distributed among them, which they adopted.

From the Gazettle de France.

Most of the Ambassadors of foreign powers residing at Paris had vesterday viren to the Duke of Orleans the as-

From the Gazette de France.

Most of the Amhassadors of foreign powers residing nt Paris had yesterday given to the Duke of Orleans the assurance of the most friendly disposition of their respective sovereigns. The English Amhassador is said to have been the first. By way of a last resource, Clarles X, entered into a correspondence with Viscount Chateaubriand, on the 27th 29th and 29th of July, but after exchanging a few letters the correspondence ceased.

From the Moniteur.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—First comes the note of the Commisoners, announcing their departure for Cherbourg with the
ing.

King.

Yesterday accomplished the work which was begun on the 28th and 29th July. The transport of patriotism which led to Rambouillet nearly 60,000 men of the National Guard of Paris has been fruitful and powerful as was to

be expected. At the news of this movement the King quitted Rumbouillet with his family, abandoning every thing, even his last hope. The National troops which set out under the command of Gen. Pajol, who was accompanied by Gen. Excelemans, Col. Jacquenninot, and M. George Lafayette, displayed, as in the great work just finished, an admirable enthusiasm. The expeditionary army encauped at Coignicres wanted to set out this morning at three o'clock to go to Rambouillet, and even farther, and it was with great difficulty that Gen. Pajol was able to prevent their march, which was now become uscless.

But the result of this movement has been immense; the fight of the King, his definitive abdication, the taking of all the diamonds of the Crown, the capitulation of the whole Royal Guard. Such are the fruits of this day, which closes the glorious revolution that a great nation has just effected. After the praises merited by the brave National Guard, which yesterday behaved in a manner worthy of itself, both by its enthusiasm and its discipline, we must do justice to the talent of Gen. Pajol, and to the zeal and presence of mind of Col. Jacquemont and M. George Lafayette. Such troops are worthy of such chiefs. Alvix o'clock these brave officers entered Paris with the Crown diamonds, amidst cries of "Charter forever!" The brave National Guard forever!" al Guard forever!"

From the Messager of Thursday, 6th Aug. From the Messager of Taursday, 6th Aug.

A letter accompanying the express, rays.—"As room as
the chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to
offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is
prepared for this. It is probable that the Peerage and the
Magistracy will be remodelled. It is affirmed that Gen.
Clausel is appointed commander-in-chief of the army in
Africa."

Clauset is appointed commanded.

Africa."

A letter from Paris, Aug. 4th snys—" It is a remarkable fact that the people, the lower clauses, the mere mob, who were the real combatants, and who triumplated, have, after the victory, peaceably returned to their labor. Peyronnet and Chantelaux, late Ministers, bave been arrested at Tours. The French army makes every where its submission: the tri-colored flag is flying in all the departments.—The National Guard is organizing itself mpidly: it is in arms in every part of France."

Paris was perfectly tranquil on the 4th.

The general opinion in the political circles in this coun-

The general opinion in the political circles in this country (England) is that our government will, as soon as affairs are at all settled in Paris, acknowledge the ambority of the Duke of Orleans and the Provisional Government appointed by the voice of the people. It is asserted that his Majesty has personally expressed a decided intention not to ined by the voice of the people. It is asserted that his Majesty has personally expressed a decided intention not to interfere with the intestine quarries of that country—an example that will probably be followed by Europe generally. All the foreign Ambassadors, with the exception of the Austrian Ambassadors, with the exception of the Austrian Ambassadors, who is gone to Dieppe on account of ill health, have remained in Paris, and the best feeling appears to exist between them and the present government.

The following placard is posted up in the streets of Paris:

"Charles the Tenth can never again enter Paris: he has caused the blood of his people to flow.

"A republic will expose us to dreadful divisions, and cause quarries with Europe.

"The Duke of Orleans never fought against its.

"The Duke of Orleans was at Jenuppe.

"The Duke of Orleans wore the tri-colored cockade in battle, and he will wear it again—we will have no other.

"The Duke of Orleans has not proclaimed himself, but waits our wishes. Let us proclaim him; he will accept the Charter, and the French people will support his throne."

The extraordinary heroism of the youth of the Polytechnic School is scarcely to be equalled by any thing in Roman or Greeian story. The following particulars are from our Correspondent in Paris:—

Paris, July 30. The students of the Ecole Polytech-

The extraordinary heroism of the youth of the Polytechnic School is scarcely to be equalled by any thing in Roman or Grecian story. The following particulars are from our Correspondent in Paris:—

Paris, July 30. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique have made the most valorous attacks and defence—they have fired away two days and nights against the troops, and have headed the citizens to march against the troops. I have seen children of ten and twelve years old with pocket pistols in their hands, go under the arms of soldiers levelled against the citizens, and when near enough, fire these pistols in the bellies of the soldiers. A youth of 13 crept under the belly of agend 'arms' shorse, with a brace of magnificent pistols, k rising again between two gens d'arms-she killed them both right and left. I have seen a boy of less than ten returning from a charge with two bayonet wounds in his thigh, and yet unwilling to yield his arms.

The same authority adds, that the lowest of the rabble, after two days' fighting, and almost dead with hunger, have crossed restaurants where silver plate was on the tables, and heaps of loaves in every corner, and yet have not touched a crust !!!

crossed restaurants where silver plate was on the tables, and heaps of loaves in every corner, and yet have not touched a crust!!!

Revolution in France.—There is one point in this business which it behoves the people of England well to look to, and that is to take care that this cosmity do not, as upon a former occasion, lend its aid to suppress the liberties of her neighbour, and force upon her a detested government.

The King of France, thas set himself above the law, and no king can do this now without procuring his own destruction. By violating the Charter, and attempting to destroy the liberty of the press, this indecile monarch has rendered it necessary for the people, who respect the laws and the public rights, to put him down. Most sincerely do we hope, that the despots of other countries may not interfere. The American and the French wars have done nothing good for this country. The sacrifice of all our men and trossure has been made in vain. These countries are, and will be, free; and England must be free also. Those unjust, murderous, and profligate wars, which entailed on us eight hundred millions of debt—which disables us from competing in the market of the world with the untaxed manufacturers and merchants of other counteries, would never have been underties in the Commons House of Parliament. A neglect of our daty necessarily brings on us chastisement. One crime is the reward of another.

[Loadon World.]

Character of William IV.—The character of his present Majesty, as a subject, has been completely developed, and he is now arrived at that period of life, when little or no alteration may be anticipated in his sentiments and habits. He has exhibited no traces of a vigorous, penetrating, comprehensive intellect. He has orginated no public measure; he has taken the lead on no polic question; he has not in a rolitary instance, in our recollection, opposed the ruling administration. What Lord Nelson said of him, when he was under his command, is strikingly descriptive of his political career:—" I ha

gentleness, qualities never more necessary than at present, in a State on the verge of changes that will affect the whole

in a State on the verge of changes that will affect the whole frame-work of civil society.

As his Majesty is naturally humane, easy of access, and attentive to the wants of the poor, the exhibition of these qualities must endear him to the affections of his people. The path of popularity is the path of satety, honour, and happiness. His own interest, and that of his people, is inseparably connected. He will lose nothing by affability and condescession. It is important to remember that empire is maintained and augmented by the same arts by which it was originally acquired.

If the King be not a man of original powers of mind, or if his reducation have been neglected, he cannot help that; but he may have the wisdom to call to his aid men of enlarged capacities, and noble hearts, who will assist him in restoring a loyal and patient people to that condition in which they are entitled to live, and out of which no mortal man, or combination of men can place them, without violating the laws of the Creator, and hastening the dissolution of the bonds of society. The people must be free, Lond. World.

Latest from Algiers.—The Rouen Journal contains an extract of a letter from Algiers, dated July 11. The Dey had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, had embarked in the steamboat le Nageur with his voite, he was a thin to the habit of entering the lost of a puper ware house, in this town, and earring off

bonds of society. The people must be free. [Lond.World.]

Latest from Algiers.—The Rouen Journal contains an extract of a letter from Algiers, dated July 11. The Dey had embarked in the steamboat ie Nageur with his suite, to be conveyed on board a French frigate. The Turks were also embarking to be transported to Smyrna.

News had reached Toulon of the arrival of the Dey at Mahon. It was not known whether he would pass thro's France, or would proceed directly to Leghern, the place which it was said he had chosen for his new residence.

Algiers was perfectly tranquil. The Jews appeared to be most satisfied with the conquest of the place, of any class of the population. The French troops were principally encamped on the heights of the fort of the Emperor. There were very few in the interior of the city. The Arabs and Turks came in every day from the country to make their submission. Thirty-seven Frenchmen, who had been a long time prisoners at Algiers, arrived at Toulon in the brig Zebra.

Constantinople, May 19.—The 14th of April, (old style)

time prisoners at Algiers, arrived at Toulon in the brig Zebra.

Constantinople, May 19.—The 14th of April, (old style) Count Nesselvede and Haid Pacha signed at St. Petersburg a convention by which his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias, consents to remit to the Grand Seignor three millions of ducats, including the million formerly granted at the time the protocol was accepted which fixed the fate of Greece, and engages to withdraw his troops from the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia at the end of a year; that is to say, when the Porte shall have entirely paid off the commercial indemnities specified in the treaty of Adrianople. The Russians will pass the Danube at the time of the first payment, and will keep Silistria until the evacuation of the principalities, or the final payment. This convention, ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, was brought here with the order for the recal of the Count Orloff, by an aid de camp of Count Dichitsch, who arrived on the morning of the 15th. Count Orloff awaits the ratification of the Grand Seignor, after which his departure will take place.

The King of Nanles, who was on his return from

The King of Naples, who was on his return from his visit to Spain and France, died at Turin, aged 53.

DOMESTIC.

Rights of the Indians.—Mr. Wirt's opinion, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, appears to have created an extraordinary sensation in Georgis, if we may judge from the Milledgetville papers, or from the reply of Gov. Gilmer to a letter from Mr. Wirt announcing the fact of his having been consulted by the Cherokees, in his professional capacity, as to their rights under the various Treaties between them and the U. States. In this reply His Excellency appears to have forgotten the courtesy due to a distinguished jurist, as well as the respect which he owes to his station and himself. His remarks are little else than a series of reproaches and taunts, which appear the more surprising from the very gentlemanly terms in which Mr. Wirt's letter is couched.

Lettern from Washington mention the appointment of Sanuel S. Hamilton, Esq. as Chief Clerk in the bureau of Indian affairs in the War Department, to succeed Col. T. L. M'Kenney, as superinteedent thereof.

It is stated that 15,000,000 feet of lumber are annually brought from Brunswick and Topsham to Bath, and thence shipped to the South. A large portion of it goes to the West Indies.

West Indies.

We are informed by a correspondent that two of the pupils of the Hanford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Mesers. Hobbs & Tinkham, cordwainers, have taken a shop in Charter Street, at the north part of this city, and commenced work at their trade, which they learned at the Asylum. The benevolent of our community will no doubt afford these supple employment.—Boston Cent.

The inhabitants of Watertown will celebrate the second Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of that town, or

entennial Anniversary of the settlement of that town, or riday the 17th inst. An address will be delivered by the

v. Mr. Francis at 2	P. M.		
Census of	Boston and	Vicinity.	
	1810	1820	1830
Boston	33250	43294	61381
Charlestown	4954	6591	8783
Cambridge	2323	3295	6071
Roxbury	2669	4135	5166
Dorchester	2930	3684	4059
	No. belowing	-	

Increase from 1810 to 1820, 13,873, or 29 1-2 per ct.
Do. do. 1820 to 1830, 24,361, or 40

Washington College, Hartford .- We understand that Gregory Perdicari, A. M. a native of Greece, and recently an instructer in the Mount Pleasant Classical Institution at Amberst, has been appointed a Teacher of the Greek Language in Washington College, and that he will enter on the duties of that office at the commencement of the susuing Term the 17th of September.

Term the 17th of September.

Singular Providence.—A letter from Austerlitz, N. Y. dated Augent 24, published in the Hudson Gazette, gives an account of the effects of a thunder storm experienced at that place in the afternoon of the day previous. A vivid streak of lightning, attended with a vious. A vivid streak of lightning, attended with a tremendous clap of allunder, struck the district school house, one mile East of Spencertown. About twenty-five scholars were in the house at the time, but providentially no lives were lost. The scene of confusion which followed can hardly be imagined. The building was nearly demolished: and the scholars, benumbed and prostrated by the slock, were one half of them buried in the ruins. Eight or ten were wounded by the falling of timbers, bricks, &c. and some were badly burnt, but all are likely to recover. The school mistress, after having recovered from the shock, immediately proceeded to relieve the unfortunate children under her charge, and had taken them from the rubbish before other assistance came. A gentleman not far before other assistance came. A gentleman not far distant from the house, who witnessed the scene, says the whole top of the building appeared to be in or

Fire.—A fire broke out in Worcester about three o'clock, Sunday morning, in the store of George M. Rice & Co. in the brick block owned by P. & D. Goddard. The goods in the store were entirely destroyed, together with that part of the block occupied by G. M. Rice & Co. The goods to the amount of six thousand dollars were insured a an office in Springfield, and the building at the Mutual In surance office in Worcester.

Visitation of the State Prison.—The Governor vis-ited the State Prison on the afternoon of Thursday the 9th inst. He saw the orderly manner in which the convicts went into the Chapel; and was present at their evening services. After the Rev. Chaplain had their evening services. After the Rev. Chaplain had read a portion of the Scriptures, and had offered prayers to the Father of mercy and of grace, the Governor addressed them; and in a plain manner told them that they were all objects of the Government's watchful attention; that he was glad to inform them that their present state of good order and obedience was well known to him; that it was their duty to obey with cheerfulness the officers set over them; that are viscoherfulness the officers set over them; that are viscoherfulness the officers set over them. cheerfulness the officers set over them : that an ood conduct wound : ; and that pardon would ! nal instances of uniformly good conduct would be known to the Governmen

known to the Government; and that pardon would be extended only to such as here manifested indubitable signs of patience and humility; and of repentance for the evils they had done to society.

They must not expect in every instance that pardon will be the reward of good conduct during the time of their imprisonment; but they might be assured that it their impresentent; but they might be assured that it would never come except upon the resommendation of the Warden and Chaplain. He encouraged them to hope that their dispositions and characters might be improved under the admonitions and advice of the Chaplain; and that those whose confinement was for a period of years, may, by the blessing of God, be restored to their families and friends, so reformed, that their families and friends may be willing to receive them. and friends may be willing to receive them; and en

and triends may be wining to receive them; and en-courage them to follow some useful occupation.

The manner and language of his Excellency had no tendency to lessen them in their own esteem, or to cherish in them any ill-founded expectations of favour before it was deserved. The prisoners listened to him with perfect silence, and with looks of respect.—Pat. The Governor and Council have appointed the 28th inst. between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock for the execution of the sentence of the law against John Francis Knapp, convicted of murder.

Accounts from Sulem represent Francis Knapp, as remaining in the same hardened and unmoved state, as when he received his sentence. His brother Joseph was in great distress of mind, and appeared completely overwhelmed with the prospect of his conviction, which that of his brother renders more than probable.

[Bunker H. Aurora.]

# MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Truman R. Hawley to Miss Harriet A

In this city, Mr. Fruman R. Hawley to Miss Bartriet A. Tobey.

In Newton, Mr. Nathaniel Richmond to Miss Catherine Fasineau.—In Dedham, Mr. Ezza W. Taft to Miss Lendamine D. Guild.—In Framingham, Capt Winthrop E. Faulkner, of Acton, to Miss Martha A. A. Bixby.—In Northampton, Mr. Luther Clapp, of Easthampton, to Miss Lucy Pomroy, daughter of Mr. Heman Pomroy.

In Framington, Me. Mr. Joseph Perham Jr. Merchant of Hallowell, to Miss Esther Sewall.

# DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In Medford, Mr. John Bishop, jr. 43.—In Lowell, Patience, wife of Mr. Samuel Woods, 34.—In Westford, Mr. George Leighton, 28.

In Natick, Mr. Thomas Coolidge, 75; Lowell Ederd, younger son of Mr. Francis Leighton, 16 months.

In Northampton, Ms. Aug. 31, Widow Lucy Cargill Waldo, relict of Doct. Allingence Waldo, late of Pomfret, Conn. Printers in Providence, R. I. and states of Ohio and Tennesse, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

In Hawerhill, Hon. Bailey Bartlett, Sheriff of Essex, 81.

In Gloucester, Mr. Silas Bray, 70.—In Pawtucket, Mrs. Sarah Bucklin, 29; Mr. Joseph Peck, 34.—In Seckouk, Lieut. John Bucklin, 21.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Sarah Bucklin, 27.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Suann Coffin, 73.—In Lenox, Mr. Joseph Peck, 34.—In Worthington, 73.—In Honcy, Mr. Joseph Peck, 34.—In Worthington, 73.—In Lenox, Mr. Josiah Osborn, 84.—In Worthington, 73.—In Honcy, Mr. Josiah Osborn, 84.—In Worthington,

73.—In Lenox, Mr. Josiah Osborn, 84.—In Worthington Mr. William Agre, 53.—In Berwick, Hon. Richard Fox

Mr. William Agre, 53.—In Betwick, Hon. Sakada Vowell Cutts, 74.
In Providence, Mr. Daniel Cooke Cushing, 4S.
In Attleborough, Mr. Ebenezer Draper, 27.
In Sidney, Me. Mrs. Lydia Perry, wife of Mr. Seth Perry, formerly of Sandwich, Ms. 76.
In Marlboro, Mr. George W. Cook, 31.

In New-York, Mr. San nel Bridge, of this city; Jonathan Eastman, Esq. 40. He was a native of Amberst, Ms. and graduated at Yale College in 1811.

#### BERWICK ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution give notice that the Fall Term will commence on Monday, the 20th Sept. inst. with increased advantages for Male and Fennale Education. This seninary is under the superistendence of J. W. Ward, A. M. as Principal. He will be assisted by a gentleman and lady, competent to give instruction in all the branches of education usually targht in our first Academies. Particular attention will be giver to the Classical Department. Instruction in French will be given to all who may desire it; lectures, also by the Principal in the various branches of natural science during the year.

Arrangements have been made to furnish necessary Maps and Globes and a new and valuable Chemical and Philosophical appaparatus.

Arrangement and a new and valuable Chemical and Fluitsophical appparatus.

Parents and Guardians may be assured, that the moral
and religious education of the pupils will be considered of
paramount importance.

A new and commodious building has been recently erected containing two separate apartments for male and female
instruction, a spacious Hall, Library and Lecture rooms.

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South Berwick, 2nd September, 1830.

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DR. REES CYCLOPEDIA. DR. REES' CYCLOPEDIA.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, Booksellers, 47 Washington Street, Boston, would inform the Committees of Libraries, Lyceums, and Mechanic Associations, that they have recently purchased the remainder of the edition of this valuable Work, and that they now offer it at the Low Price of ONE HUNDRED and TEN DOLLARS a set, with board in good branch and are sent it profest and expenditure of the control of the contro Price of ONE HUNDRED and TEN DOLLARS a set, well bound in good boards, and warrant it perfect and complete. This work is comprised in Eighty-seven Numbers, Quarto, each number containing on an average, upwards of 400 pages, besides numerous Plates, and Maps engraved for the work by some of the most distinguished Artists. It is a complete Universal Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, formed upon a more enlarged plan of arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr. Chambers, and comprehending the various articles of that work, with Additions and Improvements, together with the new Subjects of Biography, Geography, and History, and adapted to the present state of Literature and Science. The original price of this Work was upwards of Three Hundred Bollars. Sept. 15.

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THE NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK, and Pro

THE NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK, and Pronouncing Tutor; containing rudiments of Orthography and Pronunciation on a improved plan, by which the sound of every syllable is distinctly shown, according to Walker's principles. With Progressive Reading Lessons. Designed for the use of Schools in the U.S. By B. Enerson, Principal of the Adams Grammar School, Boston.

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and neat manner.

(This Spelling-Book has been recommended by the Vermont School Commissioners, chosen by the Legislature, for use in the Public Schools throughout that State. It has also been introduced into some of the first Schools in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, S. C. Mobile,

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(7)-After a very careful examination, the School Committee ordered this work to be introduced into all the pubbits schools of Boston, where it is now exclusively used. lic achieots of Boston, where it is now executancely used.

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work to the school committees, instructers, and others concerned in directing common education throughout our country. B. B. Winner, D. D. & Win. Jenks, D. D. Boston. Jeremiah Ecarts, Cor. Sec. to the Am. B. C. F. Mir. Francis Wayland, Jr. D. D. Erown Univerity. B. F. Farnsworth, Academical and Theological Institution, N. Hampton, N. H. Rev. S. C. Loveland, Reading, N. H. Author of a Greek and Eng. Lex. of the N. T. Daniel Adams, M. D. Author of the Scholar's Arithmetic, School Geography, &c. Rev. N. Bouton, Concord, N. H. N. W. Williams, do. "We have examined Mr. B. D. Emerson's Spelling-Book, with care and satisfaction. We think it contains improvements on initiatory books of the same class heretoforn used." Levi Hedge, L.L. D. and Sidney Willard,

provements on initiatory books of the same class heretoforoused." Levi Hedge, LL. D. and Sidney Willard, A. M. Harvard University.

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Principal of the High School Franklin Inst. Philad.

"This Spelling-Book is the result of the labors of a practical and popular teacher; and, so far as I have the means of judging, it has the advantage when compared with any other book of the kind that has ever been published, either in Great Britain or the United States."

of judging, it has the advantage when compared with any other look of the kind that has ever been published, either in Great Britain or the United States."

John Pierpont, Compiler of the American First Class Book, National Reader, &c.

"The ingenious classification of the words, so as to mak accurately the sounds, not only of the accented, but of the unaccented syllables; the conciseness and simplicity, of the introduction and key; the abundance and judicious arrangement of the matter contained in the work, and its faithful mechanical execution, render it, in our opinion, decidedly superior to any Spelling-Book with which which we are acquainted."

John Frest, Abraham Andrews, Cornelins Welker, N. K. G. Oliver, Charles Fox, Wm. Adams, Barnum Field, Masters in the Department of Rending & Grammar in the Public Schools of Boston.

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Pres. of the Polytechny Institute, Chittenango, N. Y.

"Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1828. Having examined the National Spelling-Book of Mr. Benjamin D. Emerson, with considerab e care and attention, we are free to express our opinion decidedly in its favor." Jun. M. Brucer, S. C.

Walker, S. Jones, J. R. Eastburn, J. H. Brown.

"Having carefully examined a copy of the "National Spelling-Book," lp. B. Emerson, I do not hesitate to say.

Walker, S. Jones, J. R. Eastburn, J. H. Broten.

"Having carefully examined a copy of the 'National Spelling-Book,' by B. D. Emerson, I do not heritate to say that, in my opinion, it is beyond all comparison the best book of the kind with which I am acquainted."

Ebenezer Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston.
"A very slight examination of the National Spelling-Book, while it was in sheets, impressed me with so decided a conviction of its superiority over all other books of the kind, which I have seen that I was induced to adopt in my school, as room as it was issued from the press. A more particular acquaintance with its merits, derived from practical use, in the details of instruction, has satisfied me, that it completely supplies a deficiency that has long been in the department of elementary instruction."

R. G. Parker.

R. G. Parker.

Og-Copies for examination furnished gratis.

Published and for sale by

Sept. 15. RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.

The following lines are attributed to Sir John Malco author of a History of Persia, and the interesting "Sketch es " of the same country.

" O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee

that I had the wings of a dove, that I missing away and be at rest."

So prayed the Psalmist to be free
From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;
And such, or soon or late shall be
Full off the heart-breathed prayer of all;
And we, when life's last sands we rove,
With faltering foot and aching breast,
Shall sigh for wings that waft the dove,
To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high,
A fairy scene doth life appear;
Its sights are beauty to the eye,
Its sounds are music to the ear;
But soon it glides from youth to age;
And of its joys no more possessed,
We, like the earlies of the care. And of its joys no more possesse We, like the captives of the cage, Would flee away and be at rest.

Is ours fair woman's angel smile, All bright and beautiful as day? So of her cheek and eye the while, Time steals the rose and dims the ray She wanders to the spirit's land, And we with speechless grief opprest,

Would gladly share her place of rest. Beyond the hills-beyond the sea-Beyond the hills—beyond the sea— Oh! for the pinions of a dofe; Oh! for the morning's wings to flee Away and be with them we love: When all is fled that's bright and fair, And life is but a wintry waste, This, this, at last must be our prayer, To flee away and be at rest.

CHRIST IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

BY THE REV. T. DALE. A wreath of glory circles still his head— And yet he kneels—and yet he seems to be And yet he kneels—and yet he seems to be Convulsed with more than human agony:
On his pale brow the drops are large and red
As victim's blood at votive altars shed—
His hands are clasped, his eyes are raised in prayer—
Alas! and is there strife he cannot bear
Who calmed the tempest, and who raised the dead?

There is! there is! for now the powers of hell There is: there is: for now the powers of hell Are struggling for the mastery—"its the hour When death exerts his last permitted power, When the dread weight of sin, since Adam fell, Is visited on him, who deigned to dwell— A man with men;—that he might bear-the stroke Of wrath divine, and burst the captives's yoke— But oh! of that dread strife what words can tell?

Those—only those—which broke with many a groan
From his full heart—"Oh Father, take away
The cup of vengeance, I must drink to day—
Yet, Father, not my will, but thine be done!"
It could not pass away—for he alone
Was mighty to endure, and strong to save;
Nor would Jehovah leave him in the grave,
Nor could corruption taint his Holy One.

# MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Register PARIS.

The city of Paris, which has, at various times,

been the scene of the most astonishing events, is at this moment an object of great interest. We have gathered the following account from differirces, though principally from Worcester's Gazetteer.

Paris, the capital of France and one of the first

cities in the world is situated on the Seine, 112 miles S. E. from Havre de Grace, at which place the river communicates with the sea. It is 225 miles S. E. from London, Lat. 48, 51. Population in 1817—715.895. The deaths in 1820 were upwards of 24,000. More than one third of the

ople die in the hospitals. There are in Paris about 1,100 streets, besides upwards of 500 alleys, passages and quays—10 public promenades, 28 market-places, 16 bridges, 16 gates, 9 prisons, 12 palaces, 2 cathedrals, 41 churches, 3 colleges, 15 hospitals, 80 fountains, 6 public libraries, and 37 places of public instruc-

Paris is the residence of the king and his court, the seat of an arbhbishop, and the centre of the literature of France. It is built on both banks of the Seine, and on two islands in the river. The country around is more level, and less diversified with gardens, parks, and country houses than the environs of London, but none of the approaches to London can be compared to the entrance to Paris by the great road from the west, passing through St. Germains. The form of the city is nearly circular and it is surrounded by a great wall, erected in 1787, 17 miles in circuit; but it comprises particularly to the west, several tracts of open ground.

Streets.-The streets, in general, of Paris are greatly inferior in width and accommodation to those of London. They are all lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended from a great height in the middle of the streets. No street, however, in Lon-don can be compared to the *Boulevards* of Paris. They occupy the space appropriated to the de-fence of the city in former ages, when its circum-ference did not exceed 7 miles. This space has This space has been converted into a magnificent street, from 200 to 300 feet wide, and more than 2 miles long. In the middle is a wide road unpaved; on each side of the road, a row of lofty trees, and between each row of trees and the parallel row of magnificent houses of stone, are spacious gravelled walks for

foot passengers.

Squares and Monuments.—The squares are generally small, and are surrounded with stately buildings. The finest one is the Place Vendome, of octagonal form, having an open space of only 500 feet long, and 400 broad. The most remarkable of the public monuments, is the column in the Place Vendome, erected by Bonaparte to commemorate his success in Germany, in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar,\* the materials of which are said to have been obtained by melting the cannon of the vanquished. Its diameter is 12 feet; its

of the vanquished. Its diameter is 12 feet; its height 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome; the expenses of its erection £60,000.

Palaces.—In palaces and public structures of the first rank, Paris greatly is superior to London. The Tuileries, the royal residence, was begun in the 16th century and finished in the 17th. It extends from north to south, including the pavilion at each end, above 1,000 feet. It is a noble and venerable structure, exhibiting several orders of architecture, and has, when viewed through the the shady avenues, an air of romantic grandeur. The Louvre is a very elegant structure and a model of symmetry, of a square form, 525 feet in model of symmetry, or a square torus, 400 feet by length, with a large interior court, 400 feet by length, with a large interior court, 400 leet by 400. It is used as a depot in its magnificent halls for objects of taste and art. The gallery of the Louvre is a long range detached from the main building, and extending parallel to the bank of the river, all the way to the Tuileries, a quarter of a mile distant. The palace of the Luxembourg is a mile distant. superb edifice and its gardens are spacious and beautiful. Among the remarkable buildings un-connected with the crown, are the Hotel des Inva-lides, a very large and elegant structure, the Mil-itary School itary School, at one end of the Champ de Mars, the palace of the Legion of Honor, the building of the Institute, the mint, the granary, and the ex-change. Notre Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building; but no church in Paris equals, in size or magnificence, St. Paul's in London. The Palais Royal has long ceased to be a royal residence. It is a large pile of building, containing in itself a little world, and has long been considered one of the principal curiosities of

· Or pillar covered with brass .- Ed. Reg.

the city. It is not only a grand bazar, but a cenamusement, and the general rendezvous of

The principal front of the Palais Royal was built by the Duke of Orleans, father of the present Duke. To him, we are told, it is indebted for its present magnificence and its present disgrace. Having exhausted his resources by a course of uncommon extravagance and profligacy, he, in order to save himself from utter ruin, was driven der to save himself from utter ruin, was driven to the expedient of converting his magnificent palace, the residence of a prince, into an immense bazaar. All the apartments from top to bottom of this extensive range of buildings are let for purposes of business, pleasure or vice. "Every article of luxury, everything which can contribute to the ornament of the person, to the gratification of the ornament of the person, to the gratification of the appetite, to the improvement of the intellect, or to the contamination of the heart, may be found

The Hotel de Ville, which was one of the scenes of the late conflict, is also an object of interest, on account of the extraordinary scenes it has witnessed. Here Louis XVI. was exhibited to the populace, from one of the windows, when brought back from Versailles. Robespiere retreated hither after he was outlawed. In front of this building, on the Place de Greve, the public executions still take place; and within the build-

The private houses of Paris are built of stone, and are 5, 6 and sometimes 7 stories high. The river Seine which intersects the city is not half the width of the Thames at London.

Literary Institutions.—Paris contains various literary and scientific associations, at the head of which is the Institute, a scientific body, exceeding in reputation any other learned society in the world. It is composed of nearly 200 members, divided since 1816, into 4 classes, 1st of physical and mathematical science, 2d of the literature of France and the French language, 3d of history and ancient literature, 4th of the fine arts. The was suspended in the fervor of the revolution; but ng been re-established on a very exten plan, and is at the head of establishments of edu-

cation in France.

The Arts, &c.—Among the interesting collections those of the Louvre hold the first rank. The gallery is of great length, and lined on both sides with the finest productious of modern painters, divided into French, Italian, and Flemish schools. The number of pieces is upward of 1,100. Next in interest is the museum of natural history; also the Jardin des Plantes extending nearly half a mile in length, laid out with great taste, and exhibiting groups of plants from almost every region on the globe; also a collection of animals of various latitudes, as lions, elephants, bears, &c. Paris is very rich in libraries which are accessible to all persons without introduction. The Royal Library one of the largest in Europe, contains 360,000, or according to the Picture of Paris, 800,000 printed volumes, 72,000 MS., 5000 volumes of engravings, 30,000 gold medals, 30,000 silver medals, and

40,000 copper medals.

Paris is still more the centre of elegant amuse ments for France, than London is for England, being the residence during the autumn and winter of all who can afford the gratification of a town life. The expense of living is about 30 per cent. less than in London.

#### From the Columbian Centinel. THE INDIANS.

THE INDIANS.

The last received Cherokee Phanix contains an opinion by WILLIAM WIRT, ESQ. on the right of the State of Georgia to extend her lawe over the Cherokee Nation of Indians. It occupies nearly three pages of that paper, embraces a full discussion of the subject, and from the argument adduced draws the following conclusion:

\*\*On every ground of argument on which I have been enabled by my own reflections or the suggestions of others to consider this question, I am of the opinion.

1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation: and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the United States does not at all impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation. \*\*One community may be bound into another by a very unequal alliance, and still be a sovereign State. Though a weak State, in order to prove vide for its safety, should place itself under the protection of a more powerful one, yet according to Vatelition of a more powerful one, yet according to Vatelit tion of a more powerful one, yet according to Vatell

(R. I Ch. 1 § 5 and 6,) if it reserves to itself the right
of governing its own hody it ought to be considered as
an independent State." 29 Johnson's Report 711 712
Gordell v. Jackson.

"an independent State." 20 Johnson's Report 711 712 Goodell vs. Jackson.

2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jorisdiction of the State of Georgin, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.

3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void, 1. because it is repugnant to the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation.

2. because it is repugnant to a law of the United States passed in 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

3. because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasunch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees: and affects moreover to regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress. ribe, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress.

Baltimore, June 20th 1830." Wm. Wikt.

From the N. Y. Advertiser.

PROPOSED RESIDENCE OF THE INDIANS.

much attention has been excited on reference to the proposed removal of the Cherokees from Georgia, that every fact on this subject becomes interesting.

The resolution of Congress directs the Committee to provide a place for them west of Arkansaw territory—from the obvious fact that to place them on this side of the Mississippi, or in the state of Mis-aouri or Arkansaw territory, which lie immediately beyond it, would involve them in the same difficulties as they now feel in Georgia. It is also to be remarked, that they are an agricultural people, since "there is not a family in the nation" that subsists by hunting. In 1819-20, the Vice-President, then Secretary of War, despatched Major Long, with an exploring party, to examine the tract of country lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. The journal of the expedition and ex-tracts from the official report were published in 1823, and furnish us with unexceptionable testimony concerning the country which is proposed as the future residence of the southern tribes.

On his return from the Rocky Mountains, Maj. Long passed along the Canadian river, which passes through the tract designated in the resolution. After he had entered the United States territory, he observes in his journal, page 139—" By our computation of distances we had travelled more than

150 miles along the bed of the river, without once having found it to contain running water. We had passed the mouths of many large tributaries, but they, like the river itself, were beds of naked sand." For some weeks they had not found water enough to wash their clothes, which became offensive both to sight and smell. By scooping in the sand on the bed of the river, " not more than a pint could be dip-

ped up at a time."—page 141.
"On the 4th," [Sept.] he observes, "we met with nothing interesting except the appearance of running water in the hed of the river. Since the running water in the hed of the river. Since the 13th of the preceding month we had travelled constantly along the river, and in all the distance pas-sed in that time, which could not have been less than five hundred miles, we had seen running water in the river in one or two instances only—of those, one in it had evidently been occasioned by recent rains, and had extended but a mile or two when it

disappeared." p. 157.
On the 6th, he says—" It would appear that all the water which falls in rains, or flows from springs, in an extent of country far greater than Pennsylva-nia, is not sufficient to supply the evaporation of

so extensive a surface of naked and heated sands."

On the next page, he adds-" We have little apor the next page, he agos—ve have into apprehension of giving too unfavorable an account of this portion of the country. Though the soil is in some places fertile, the want of timber, of navigable streams, and of water for the necessities of life, render it an unfit residence for any but a nomade (wan-dering) population. The traveller who shall at any have traversed its desolate sands, will we think, join with us in the wish that this region may forever remain the unmolested fraunt of the native hunter, the bison, the prairie wolf and the mar-

In the extracts from the official report he says o the whole section lying between the Rocky Mountains and longitude 94, 95 1-2-" 'The intervening space occupying an extent of near twelve degrees of longitude is a sterile, desolate plain, destitute of timber—scorched in summer by the reverberation of the rays of the sun—chilled in winter by the reezing west winds from the Rocky Mountains.

In page 389, he remarks :- "From the minute account given in the narrative of the expedition of the particular features of the region, it will be perceived to bear a manifest resemblance to the de He accordingly styles it " The Great

of Sheria." He accordingly styles it "The Great American Desert," In concluding his report on the section in ques-tion, page 361, he thus expresses his ultimate opin-ion to the Secretary of War. "In regard to this extensive section of country, we do not hesitate in giving the opinion that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by a peo-ple depending upon agriculture for their subsis-tence. Although tracts of fertile land, considerably extensive, are occasionally to be met with, yet the scarcity of wood and water, almost uniformly prev alent, will prove an insuperable obstacle in the way of settling the country."

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

We have generally given the subjects, and names of per-ormers at the Commencement of the principal New-England Colleges. Owing to a press of other matter, this ha gland Colleges. Owing to a press of other matter, this has been necessarily deferred this season, till the present time. Harvard College.—Commencement, August 25. Exercises by the graduating class, 1. A Salutary Oration in Latin. Benjamin Halsey Andrews.—2. A Conference. "Popular Elections, a Free Press, and General Education." Horatio Sprague Eustis, Boston. Samuel Moody Emery, West Newbury. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.—3. Colloquy. "Study of Nature and of Man, as affording a proper field for the Poet." William Eustis, Saugus. William Penniman, Brookline.—4. A Conference. "The Roman Ceremonies, the System of the Druids, the religion of the Hindoos, and the Superation of the American Indians." John Bryant, Boston. Charles Sunner, Boston. Lanc Appleton Jewett, Columbus, Ohio, John Bozman Keer, Tallot County, Md.—5. An Essay. "Effect of Early National Ballads on the Literature of the succeeding times." John Osborn Sargent, Boston.—6. A Conference. "The Literature and Morals of a Country, as effected by the efforts of Individual Minds, the prevailing Religious Faith, the established form of Government, and the Employment most general among the People." Elicha Reynolds Potter, Kingston, R. L. Henry Augustus Walker, Charlestown. George James Foster, Boston. Joseph Lyman, Northampton.—7. A Literary Discussion. "The Influence of the Dramatic Writers in the Age of Elizabeth and Charles the Second." William Andrews, Salem. Albert Clarke Patterson, Boston.—8. A Dissertation. "The Benefits to be derived from the Institution of Lyceums." James Benjamin, Boston.—9. A Forensic Disputation. "Whether in Tiones of political Discussion, it is the Duty of every Citizen to declare his Opinion and attach himself to some party." Barallial Frost, Effingiam, N. H. Charles Stuart, Boston.—10. An English Oration. "The Character and Prospects of the State of New-York." Clearlemanne Tower, Oneids County, N. Y.—11. An English been necessarily deferred this season, till the present time Stuart, Boston.—10. An English Oration. "The Character and Prospects of the State of New-York." Charles again Tower, Oneida County, N. Y.—11. An English Oration. "Mutation of Taste." Jonathan French Steams, Bedford.—12. A Deliberative Discussion. "The Restoration of Greece to Political Independence." John White Browne, Salem. Samuel Methorsey, Salem.—13. An English Oration. "Patriousm." Thomas Hopkinton, New-Sharon, Me.

By Candidates for the Degree of A. M.—1. An Oration in English. "Every man a Debtor to his Profession." Mr. Thomas Temper Davis.—2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin. Mr. Eres Saugent Dixwell.

in. Mr. Epes Sargent Dixwell.

Dartmouth College.—Commencement, August 18. Ex-reises, 1. A Salutary Oration in Latin, by Jacob Batchel-er, Boxford, Ms. 2. An Oration in English—"Probe of incestry," by John II. Noyes, Putney, Vt. 3. A Disser-function of the Commencement of the Commence of the Comme tion—" Influence of Emulation on Intellectual charact Lewis F. Laine, London. 4. A Literary Disputation by Lewis F. Laine, Loudon. 4. A Literary Disputation is the progress of knowledge unfavorable to original by Arthur Livermore, Compton; and D. Hopkins Eme Salem, Ms. 5. A Dissertation—"Revolutions in Hy Gouverneur Morris, Springfield, Vt. 6. An Oration English—"Early Recollections," by John B. Nries, Farlee, Vt. 7. An Oration in English—"Exclusive vivation of the intellectual powers," by William Riche Barnard, Vt. 8. A Dialogue—"The vitafity of maley Oliver M. Smith, Haverbull, and Austria H. W. Charles, Vt. 9. A Literary Disputation—"Are the Company of t Barnard, Vt. 8. A Dralogue—" The vitality of matter," by Oliver M. Smith, Haverhill, and Austin H. Wright, Hartford, Vt. 9. A Literary Disputation—" Are the embarrassments of literary men favorable to their success "by Peabody A. Morse, Haverhill, and Erastus Hopkins, Northampton, Ms. 10. An Oration in English—" The influence of Lyceuns," by L. Sewall Colburn, Salem, Ms. 11. A Disquisition—" Importance of the History of the Sciences," by Stephen N. Manning, Hartland, Vt. 12. A 1 Oration in Greek—" The suit of Priam for the body of Hector," by John Bridgman, Jr. Hardwick, Vt. 12. An Oration in English—" Physical effects of climate on the human constitution," by William Chadwick, Bradford, Ms. 11. An Oration in English—" Posthumous Influence," by Asa D. Smith, Weston, Vt. 15. A Declamation—" The courage of the Ancients," by William H. Green, Winfield, N. Y. 16. A Philosophical Oration—" The refraction of light," by Evarts Worcester, Peacham, Vt. 17. An Oration in English—" Ambition for political distinction," by James C. Alvord, Greenfield, Ms.; a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. 18. An Oration in English— James C. Alvord, Greenfield, Ms.; a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. 18. An Oration in English—
"The influence of New-England upon the American character," by Charles D. Cleaveland, Carlisle, Pa.; a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. 19. Valedictory Oration in English—by William Henry P. Duncan, Candia.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. the 61st anniversary of Brown University was held at Provi-dence. The day was fine, and the assembly, as usual, was crowded. The exercises on the occasion were as follows :-

1. Salutatory Addresses.
Christopher M. Nickels, Bristol, Ms.
2. Social Provisions of Christianity—an Oration.
Sancel B. Swaim, Pemberton, N. J.
Criminal Jurisprudence—an Oration.
BESJAMIS F. THOMAS, Worcester, Mass.
4. The Study of the Mathematics—an Oration.—

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Worcener, Study of the Mathematics—an Oration.—
Ezcused.) ELISHA STEPHENS, Fairhazen, Mass.
5. Moral Courage of Legislators essential to Nation

al Greatness—a Dissertation.

BENJAMIN H. HATHORNE, Salem, Mass. BENJAMIN H. HATHORNE, OSTERN,

Ezcused.) Luctus Kingman, N. Bridgewater, Mass.

7. Character of Roger Williams—an Essay.

JOSEPH MORIARTY, Salem, Mass.

8. Influence of the Love of Fame on the Develop-

nent of Genius—an Oration.

EBENSEZER SMITH, jr. Boston, Mass.

O. Christian Patriotism—an Oration.

Excused.)

Gideon Dana, Ward, Mass.

9. Christian Patriotism—an Oration.
(Ezcused.)
Gideos Dana, Ward, Mass.
10. Southern Slavery—an Intermediate Oration.
Harell W. Crouch, Charleston, S. C.
11. Ancient and Modern Eloquence Compared—a
Dissertation. Ellis Ames, W. Bridgewater, Mass.
12. Excellence attainable by all—an Essay.
Francis J. Lippetit, Providence, R. I.
13. Festivals Patriotic and Literary—an Oration.
RICHARD S. Edes, Providence, R. I.
14. Sectional Prejudice—an Intermediate Oration.
Albert G. Warefield, Montpelier, Vt.
15. Superiority of Moral Power.—an Oration.
Spencer A. Prant, Franklin, Mass.
16. The Elas of Poetry—an Oration.
Christopher Grant Perry, Newport, R. I.
Candidates for the Second Degree.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SECOND DEGREE.

17. An Oration on National Attachments.

Harrisos G. O. Coley, A. B. New-Bedford, Mass.

18. An Oration on the Perils of Professional Life.

John H. CLIFFORD, A. B. Providence, R. I.

19. Conferring the Degrees.
20. Oration on the results of Improvements in the Science of Education, with the Valedictory Addresses.
Geomog I. Chase, Lancaster, Mass.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BACCALAUREATE. Ellis Ames, Hazell W. Crouch, George I. Chr Gideon Dena, Richard S. Edes, Nathan George, B Gideon Dena, Richard S. Edes, Nathan George, Ben-jamin H. Hathorne, Lucius Kingman, Daniel Leach, Francis J. Lippitt, Joseph Moriarty, Christopher M. Nickels, Christopher G. Perry, Spencer A. Pratt, Eb-enezer Smith, jr. Elisha Stephens, Samuel B. Swaim, Benjamin F. Thomas, Albert G. Wakefield.

LICENTIOUS LITERATURE.

In vain shall we have established a press for pur-poses of moral and political reform, unless we can poses of moral and political reform, unless we can succeed in calling public attention to the demoralizing and all unhinging effects of licentious literature. What Hume and Voltaire once attempted, and what Owen and Fanny Wright are now again attempting by philosophical disquisition, the popular novelists of the day are more effectually accomplishing by their creations. The very characters which licentious philosophy seeks to form, and would approve are made the admired beroes of would approve, are made the admired heroes of The appeal is direct to the passions, without waiting to pervert the reasoning faculties. Our modern rakes and dandies have hardly intel-lect enough to understand and relish the theory of Epicurean licentiousness, in an abstract But the veriest simpleton, sot, sharper, or swindler, that ever haunted a theatre, a stew, or lottery stall, or a grog shop, can easily understand the practice.

And it is easier in this way to swell the ranks of anarchy, and the future armies of despotism, from among our fashionable and headstrong youths, than in any other.

Gen. of Temp.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Some one has sent us a Lecture on Capital Punishments, by A. C. Thomas, of Philadelphia. The author argues stoutly, but inconclusively, against the right and expediency of inflicting such punishment in any case. In reasoning on such subjects, the cannot stir a step in a path that leads to conclusions like this: "Crimes against human laws should be estimated by the injury society sustains. Should an useful member of community kill an infant, or a decrepid pauper, would the injury sustained be so great as to justify a greater in the death of the useful member committing it? I trow not." (See page 18.) No,—we have no sympathy (so far as this subject is concerned) with either the principles or the feelings of a man who would have laws regulated by thus balancing the value to society of the "useful" (!) member of community, and of his helpless victim.

Public executions are doubtless permicious. We never witnessed one; last the test-inony of the intelligent and virtuous who have, so far as we are acquainted with it, is upon the content of the content of

witnessed one; but the testimony of the intelligent and virtuous who have, so far as we are acquainted with it, is manimous against them. The effect on the multitudes who assemble, is injurious. The crowd, the bustle, the thousand objects and incidents that distract the mind, prevent salutary reflection; and in no other way can a vicious man complete his panoply of hardihood in crime more successfully and specifily, than by witnessing scenes so awful without opportunity for serious thought; and especially with opportunity and temptation to indulge his vicious propensities at the very foot of the gallows. A private execution, within the prison yard, in such a way as to satisfy every one of its certainty, would make an impression on the community inconceivably more deep, and in every respect salutary.—J. of Itum.

Sweden.—The following letter from the Secretary of the Royal Patriotic Society of Sweden, which was received a day or two since by a Swedish geutleman in this city, will be read with special interest by those who wish well to the cause of Temperance.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

[Translation.] Stockholm, 28th May, 1820.

By foreign journals, received here, it appears that Temperance Societies have been formed in the Free States of North America, the object of which is to put down the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. The results obtained by those Societies if the accounts we have received be not exaggerated, are so surprising, that they have attracted the particular notice of the Royal Swedish Patriotic Society, and created a desire of becoming acquainted with their organization and mode of proceeding. It is for this purpose that, in my capacity of Secretary of the said Society, I have to solicit your processing and communicating all the informa-tion in your power to obtain, respecting the North American Temperance Societies, which, it is said, publish a journal giving an account of their proceedings and progressive atgering an account of their proceedings and progressive at-tainments. Should this publication contain information ap-plicable to other nations as well as to America, sufficiently interesting to be subscribed for by the Royal Society, you will oblige us by sending what has been published, the ex-pense of which shall be satisfied, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS. WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, the

WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, the Twelfth Edition, with an improved Quarto Atlar, containing a folio Map of the U. States.

Woodbridge and Willard's UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, Third Edition, with Modern Quarto Atlas.

Willard's ANCIENT ATLAS, on an improved plan.—Willard's Geography for Beginners, Second Edition, with an Octavo Atlas.

A full supply of the above valuable and popular works for sale by Crocker & Brewster, Richardson, Lord & Holdreok, and Carter & Hender.

Boston, Sept. 8th.—Sec.— SPRAGUE'S LECTURES.

LECTURES to Young People. By WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Alliany, with an latroductory Address, by Sommel Midler, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN. Sept. 8. MEMOIR OF DR. HOPKINS

MEMOIR OF DR. HOPAINS.

JUST published by LEONARD W. KIMBALL, at the Pollok Press, Franklis Avenue,
MEMOIR of the Life and Character of Rev. SAMUEL.
HOPKINS, D. D. formerly pastor of the first Congregational Church in Newport, R. I. With an Appendix. By John Fergusen, Pastor of the East Church in Attleborough, Mass.
For sale at the Sabbath School Depository, and by the Bookselberg generally. Booksellers generally. Sept. 1.

CHEAP EDITION OF HENRY'S COMMENT.

FOR sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Cornhill, Boston—The Stereotype Edition of "An EXPOSITION of the Old and New Testament: wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated; with Practical Remarks and Observations. By MATTHEW HENRY. A New Edition - Edited by the Per Georgian HENRY. A New Edition: Edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With the Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer. 6 vols.

rms. The price of each set, when a less number that

Terms.—The price of each set, when a loss number than six are taken, will be, in binding \$20. If six or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced one sizth; i. e. \$16,67 a set; pagable on delivery.

The type on which the edition is printed is large, clear and heautiful. The paper is white and good, the binding substantial and neat.

Henry's Commentary in becoming more known, is more highly prized by all the evangelical denominations of our country. Perhaps no book (of human composition) has been published in the United States, that has given so much gratification to its purchasers.

The testimony of many distinguished men of our country, is the surest evidence, in the absence of actual acquaintance with the work, of its great importance to Families schulividuals, Bible Classes, Sabbath School Teachers & Ministers.

To a Family, this work is a treasure. Its vivid illustrations and expositions of the sacred word—the strength and genuine piety of its sentiments, unalloyed by the asperities of sectarianium and polemical discussion, but devoded to truth and its great influences, cannot but have a highly beneficial effect on the domestic circle where it is possessed and studied; and to every individual its benefits are striking and obvious.

The Sabbath School Teacher should possess it, that he

The Sabbath School Teacher should possess it, that he may come to his pupils prepared to give them an insight into the meaning of the Scriptures which they commit to

into the meaning of the Scriptures which they commit to memory.

Every Young Man should be furnished with it that he may be qualified to shed an enlightened and moral influence around him.

Henry is already introduced into the libraries of numerous Sabbath Schools, and has been purchased by ery many Sabbath School Teachers, by whom it is found meakcalably beneficial in preparing them to come to their pupils, ready to give clear views of the meaning of those portions of the Scriptures committed to memory by their charge.

It is a remarkable fact, and one which very much enhances the value of the work to Sabbath School Teachers, that nearly all the books of Questions and Biblical Exercises now in use in Sabbath Schools, follow the order and train of thought in Henry's Exposition.

of thought in Henry's Exposition.

Every Minister should be furnished with it, as he can draw forth more copious expositions and practical instruc-tion than from any other Commentary. Sept. 1.

SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS, AT ANDOVER, MASS.

AT ANDOVER, MASS.

THE Trustees of Philips Academy have resolved to establish an Exclish Department, the primary object of which is, "the education of Teachers of Common Schools; and, also, to furnish instruction to others in the various branches of an Eng ish Education."

The Trustees have, for this purpose erected the necessary buildings, and have made arrangements to have the School commence on the last Monday (27th day) of September inst., under the instruction of Rev. Samuel R. Hall.

Necessary apparatus will be procured, previous to the

Necessary apparatus will be procured, previous to the commeacement of the school, and additions will be made from time to time, till a complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatas and Mathematical and Astronomical Instrufrom time to time, till a complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatas and Mathematical and Astronomical Instruments are provided. A Collection of (Minerals, &c. with the furnished by the principal Instructor.

It is the design of the Trustees to render this School more practical than others with which they are acquainted; and to furnish that kind of assistance to young men, who are designing to pursue Mercantile, Mechanical, and Agricultural business, which they must need, to qualify them for usefulness and enjoyment.

aral business, which they must need, to qualify them for sefulness and enjoyment.

Terms of Admission.—Entrance Fee, \$5,00.
Taition for common school studies, \$4 a quarter.

Other studies will be charged higher, but in no case will nition exceed \$6 a quarter.

The currance fee will be considered as tuition in ad-ance.

M. NEWMAN. Clerk

Andover, Sept. 2, 1820. WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN. WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN.

THE Trustees of the Warren Academy in Woburn inform the public, that the Fall term will commence on Monday the 13th inst. Mr. A. W. Pike is the principal Instructer, whose qualifications, and experience, and success as a Teacher, are well known to the community. Warran Academy is within ten miles of Boston, and one of the most eligible locations in the State. The boarding-house is under the care of the Preceptor, who exercises a constant supervision over his pupils. Boarding in his family at \$1,83 per week, at the boarding-house of Dea. Wyman, and in other families \$1,50 per week; and tuitions four dollars per quarter.

Charlestown, Sept. 1, 1830.

Charlestown, Sept. 1, 1830.

GROTON ACADEMY. GROTON ACADEMY.

THE fall term of this Academy will commence on Monday the 13th of September. The Trustees have engaged Mr. James Towner, late Preceptor of Rochester Academy, N. H. as a permanent Instructer. The moral and religious character of Mr. Towner and his success hitherto in teaching afford every reason to presume that this Institution will be one of the first of its kind. The Chemical and Philosophical. will be one of the first of its kind. The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus are very complete. The Academy will be open both to males and females; and whether the pupil designs to fit himself for college, or for a Teacher, no pains will be spared to give him therough instruction. Board may be obtained in respectable faunites near the Academy so that board and tuition united will be only \$1,75 per week.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. TODD, Secretary.

Referances to Hon. Luther Lawrence, Groton—Wm. Hilliard, Esq. Cambridge, and Ret. Warren Fay, D. D. Charlestown.

Sw. Sept. 1.

Charlestown. 3w Sept. 1.

GREENFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE school designated as above, recently opened at Greenfield, Mass, has two prominent objects in view: 1st, To fit young men for College: 2d, To afford facilities for literary acquisitions, and scientific investigations to those young men who are engaged in these pursuits, but who do not design to go through a college course.

The subscriber feels that he is not alone in the opinion, that schools with a similar design, and with equal advantages are rare.

tages are rare.
It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; be-

It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; being designed for those of greater age and attainments. It differs from common Academies; not being liable to the interruptions and hindrances, which arise from boarding in different places; and from the number being so great that talents of very different orders must be classed together. It differs from our Colleges in this respect; that while a scholar can pursue any branch of study to an equal extent, he can have the privilege of selecting his subject and devoting himself exclusively to it. Attention is also paid to French, Spanish and German languages.

The scholar has the use of Mathematical, Astronomical, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus; thus having the advantage of being at the same time leaner, experimentalist and practitioner. Several years experience in the business of teaching has convinced the subserder, that this course is,

of teaching has convinced the subscriber, that this course is, to a certain extent, preferable to that of instruction by lec-

tures.

Scholars will be received into the Institution at any time, when the number does not exceed twenty, to which number e school is limited.

Those who wish to enter the school are requested to

bring testimonials, as to moral character, &c.

JAMES II. COFFIS, Principal.

Greenfield, August 1820. For further information, the following gentlemen may be referred to be permission.

Rev. Jacob Abbot, Boston; Rev. William A. Hallock, Rev. Jacob Abbot, Boston; Rev. William A. Hallock, New York City; Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. Amberst Codlege; Horace Leavitt, Esq. Ckarleston, S. C.; Rev. Mo-ses Hallock, Plainfield, and Thomas Allen, Esq. Hinsdale, August H.

NEW PICTURE BOOKS for Primary and Sabbath School Chi'dren, price 25 cts. per dozen-just rece for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washingto Mrs. Sherwood's Improved Boy. Sherwood's Easy Ques-tions. Sherwood's Two Arrows. Ludder of Learning to

tions. Sherwood's Two Arrows. Ladder of Learning to be ascended early in the morning. Scripture Sketch, Mary and Thomas. Birth Day Fresent. A Quarrel set-tled in a pleasant manner. Child's Instructer. Stolen Fruit. Picture Book Pleasant Stories. As above—Life of John Oberlin. Pastor of Waldbach, published by Am. S. S. Union. Life of Moses, written by a friend of little children, particularly for their use, with eight engravings.

New coloured Toy Books just received. Sept. 1. PRINTED CALICOES-For Cash.

WATERSTON PRAY & CO., No. 61 Kilby Street, have received a great variety of Prints which they offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices for each only.

Sw Sept. 8. INSPRUCTION IN MUSIC.

E. T. COOLIDGE offers his services as a teacher of the ORGAN, PIANO FORTE, and SINGING please apply at his residence, No. 13, La Grange Place.

Refer to Mr. Lowell Mason.

Piano fortes tuned at short notice. If July 14,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS For sale at the Depository of the Massachusetts Sab-bath School Union.—No. 47 Cornhill, Boston. Mars. S. S. Union's Publications. The Bilde Class Book, Nos. 1 and 2, by Fisk and Abbott.

Conversations on the Bible, by Erodore.

Bombay Mission.

Ceylon do.

Sandwich Island do.

Juvenile Memoirs.

Juvenile Memoirs.

Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Murray and her Children. — Memoir of Seth Burroughs.

Memoir of John Arch, a Cherokee young man.
Missionary Geography: or the Progress of Religion traced round the world.

Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant, 2 vols.

Sabbath School Treasury, 2 vols.

Sabbath School Treasury, 2 vols.

Sabbath School Treasury, 2 vols.

The Stanwood Family; or history of the Am. Tract Society.

A Short Account of Robert Cutts Whidden.

Miscellaneous.

Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament, abridged from Clarkson, 2 vols.

Memoirs of Horace Bassett Morse.

do. do. Rev. Thomas Scott, abridged for Sab. Schools.

Customs of the Jews. — Sketches of Oxford County.

do. do. Rev. Florings Scott, an inger for Scott, as to Customs of the Jews. — Sketches of Oxford County. Story of Paradise Lost, for children. — Scriptural Selections. Assembly's Shorter Catechism, illustrated by appropriate

Anecdotes. — Isabella Campbell.

Advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of siming at an elevated standard of piety; (by a Village Fastor.)

Life of the Rev. Philip Henry.—Do. of Rev. John Brown. In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Deposi-tory upwards of four hundred other books of various sizes and prices, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries. July 14.

C.C. DLAN, Agent.

MAYNARD & NOYES,

No. 13, and 15, Cornhill, (late Market Street.) HAVING recently received from various sources, fresh applies of articles in their line, are enabled to offer to urchasers, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a wge assortment of assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES,

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COLOGNE WATER,

COLOGNE WATER,
BRUSHES, THERMOMETERS,
HULL'S TRUSSES, &c.
L & N. continue to manufacture SODA, ROCHELLE,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, INK POWDER, and LI-

QUID INK, of superior quality, as usual.

MEDICINE CHESTS put up with suitable directions.

Physicians' Prescriptions, and family Medicines put up with care.

If May 26.



WILLIS

RELI

ORTHODOXY IN MR. EDITOR,-I am nor do I feel any specia tion pending between ties; but I have recent ties; but I have recent tion Sermon, and Pro Religious Liberty—th Orthodox, a large maj State, and the former This being the fact, ho of the State, and the creature of the State, answering this quest perhaps on the State,

Sent. 6th. In reply to the above Unitarian influence by on the part of leading Un first Unitarian President fact, that had that ger sustained the choice. (Se published in the Spirit of t said of the election of All inquiries respecting election, were booted d

munity at large had no kn

We doubt whether the dedly Unitarian, though Several reasons may 1 place, there are in Massac many men of no religion course, generally exert thoday - In the second have interested themselv many of them never goin any active part in politics moderation or their negl serves,) they have been the high offices of govern ged to bear the odium o signs, and are accused of Church and State, by the tage of their supineness, to themselves !—Another things is, that the differe State have never yet though and act as a body. Sh soon be seen where the

wealth lies. With these facts before can be at no loss to accor

Momoir of the Life and Hopkins, D. D. for Congregational Chu an Appendix. By J East Church in All

published by Leona Mass. S. S. Deposi This is the fullest a ter of Dr. Hopkins, public. As such it is who feel any desire to religious history of N man who has exert the opinions and chara-out our country, and

a subject of unconce the progress of Chris Christian biograp useful and interesting ent memoir has pecu besides those arising and his influence as a warmer adherents an opponents. We are or an applogy for Dr peculiar views we s some of his peculin strongly object. ions of these, when the wrote, the men rors which he opp complished, we shall

Dr. Hopkins was th Sen., the spiritual fat the friend and fellowmy, Smalley and Wes these he united his same objects with th cause, and his exerti results. Nor was hi tive land. It extend thers; and probably century, if we except respected by the mos England, and more p

If we mistake no

the enemies of Dr. Ho will find him a different imagined. They will ical divine, whose reli in the firm belief and trines, but they will a philanthropy. With he was among the for he was among the for ary enterprise. And vor, we behold him st vance of his age, for n mucing slavery whilin New England; an plans for sending about of in our country, we Pres. Stiles projection mission to Africa. T interesting light in w kins .- Nor was his what we strongly so From the tone, mann ents & his opponents, water, we have some our minds to some matical. But we fir familiar, affectionate, mind we supposed h and beloved postor.

We have made the recommending the I rently by a frient of from the very appear The Memoir is s